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1. A TAXI FALLS THROUGH THE STREET AT THE PLACE ST. AUGUSTIN DURING THE GREAT STORM IN PARIS: THE WRECKED CAR, WHOSE DRIVER AND FARE WERE KILLED, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PIT.

On Monday, June 15, a great storm swept over Paris, and there were many serious subsidences in the streets. At the same time numerous sewers burst and some gas-mains were broken. As examples, at the Place St. Augustin, a taxi was starting when the roadway opened up, and the cab fell through the hole to a depth of about forty feet, taking with it its driver and his fare, both of whom were

2. WHERE A NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED AS A RESULT OF THE SUBSIDENCE SHOWN: THE COLLAPSED STREET AT A CORNER OF THE PLACE ST. PHILIPPE DU ROULE.

killed and were found later in the muddy water at the bottom of the pit. At the moment of writing it is not known how many perished in the hole by the Place St. Philippe du Roule; it is understood that some fifteen people fell through the crust of the street, and four have been taken out alive; and the work of searching for the bodies of victims among the debris continues day and night.

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PARLIAMENT.

ALTHOUGH the House of Lords is now the theatre of passionate controversy, a series of interesting subjects have been dealt with since the Whitsuntide recess in the House of Commons. The voice of the postal worker proved so powerful in the Chamber dependent on votes that Mr. Hobbhouse was constrained to undertake to appoint an Expert Committee, including representatives of the Departments and of the staff, with an impartial chairman. This new body, as he explained, would examine the report of the Holt Committee and the issues raised on it, and advise the Government as to what further proposals might be necessary. According to Unionists, they decided upon its appointment to "save their own skin." There was also an important discussion on the administration of the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act (a phrase which was used even by the Home Secretary himself). Mr. McKenna, in a clever speech which impressed although it did not convince the House, tried to show that the Act was proving successful. His proposal to take proceedings, civil and perhaps criminal, against the subscribers to the funds of the Militant Suffragists was much cheered. He resolutely rejected the idea of letting them die. Lord Robert Cecil recommended deportation, but the Home Secretary said they could hunger-strike in St. Kilda as well as in London; and Mr. Cave, one of the most authoritative members of the Opposition, also saw difficulties in the way of that plan. Very indignant questions were asked concerning Mr. Lloyd George's reference in a speech at Criccieth to certain Unionists crowing jubilantly over mutinies in the Army. Mr. Asquith admitted that there had been no mutiny in the British Army, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was assailed with fierce epithets, explained that his reference was to incitements to mutiny by leaders and journals of the Opposition. Comparatively little interest was taken in the debate, in its second successive session, on the Plural Voting Bill. It was denounced by Mr. Sanders, one of the Unionist Whips, who moved its rejection, as a low-down trick; but it was ardently advocated by Radicals, and was read a third time by a majority of 78. Thus all the Parliament Act measures are now before the House of Lords. The Unionist Peers resented the arrangement announced on Monday by the Marquess of Crewe, under which the Amending Bill was not to be presented until next week, and the second reading of the original Home Rule Bill was to be proceeded with on the following Tuesday, the 30th. Amid vehement cheers, the Marquess of Lansdowne, who remarked he was "not greatly enamoured of procedure by conversation," protested against the attempt to rush the discussion of the main measure without adequate time for the consideration of the proposals for its amendment. Passion rarely shown in the calm, frigid Chamber was manifested by the Unionist Peers on this occasion, and, no satisfaction being obtained, their leader next day opened a formal attack by calling attention to the gravity of the situation in Ireland and the delay of the Government in producing the Amending Bill. Lord Lansdowne then called on them to submit their Amending Bill on their own responsibility, indicating that his friends would be prepared to consider it in Committee, but adding, amid emphatic cheers, that whatever might happen to it, the opposition of the Unionist party to Home Rule would remain unabated and irreconcilable. As a concession on point of time, Lord Crewe undertook to present the new Bill at the beginning of next week and further to defer the main measure if this was desired. The situation, however, was not relieved, and its danger was described in an urgency debate opened by Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons with reference to the existence of rival Volunteer forces in Ireland.

The General of the Salvation Army and Mrs. Bramwell Booth.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"AN INDIAN SUMMER." AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

IT is a rather tame little story which Mrs. Jittie Horlick has to tell us in "An Indian Summer." Its first act, with its episode of a severe wife breaking open her husband's desk to find his private letters, and separating from him because she obtains evidence there, as she believes, of his infidelity, promises something a good deal better. But from this point onwards we are merely asked to watch a process during which the hardness of her temper is softened. In point of fact, the change comes quite capriciously, and just when the author requires it to round off a happy ending. Lady Parry's son makes a hasty match with an actress, and the mother disapproves of this, as of so much else from time to time. She disapproves of the girl's unconventional and flighty ways, and does her harm with her young husband, till, just in time, she repents and, suppressing her severity in this particular case, becomes more tolerant in another, so that there seems a chance of an Indian summer for herself and her husband, the Judge, whom for ten years she has kept at a distance. Mrs. Horlick's work is very amateurish as to construction, and there is not sufficient substantiality about its characters to allow of scope for acting. The cast includes Mr. Allan Aynesworth, Miss Edyth Goodall, Miss Ellen O'Malley, Mr. Sam Sothern, Mr. Donald Calthorpe, and Miss Dorothy Minto. Of these, though all work hard, only Miss Goodall, and she only in the opening act, gets much of an opportunity.

"AS IT USED TO BE." AT THE LITTLE.

That is an excellent idea Mr. Bertram Forsyth has had, and a most joyous entertainment he provides in the programme he styles "As It Used to Be," but it does not quite follow out its title. It is interesting to see the sort of conditions under which Garrick and Mrs. Siddons and John Philip Kemble and "Romeo" Coates played to their audiences, and "Douglas" and "The Beggar's Opera" were performed. But surely we get burlesque rather than an attempt at realisation of the past in Mr. Forsyth's Kemble portrait or in his idea of Garrick's Hamlet; while Mr. Nigel Playfair as Coates gives us the maddest sort of farce. Still, if the claim that the little band of players at the Little Theatre are reviving the memories of the great days of our stage only holds good in externals, and is only an excuse for their indulging high spirits, the audience get plenty of fun for their money. The "Beggar's Opera" excerpt is thoroughly enjoyable, and introduces us to a sweet-singing and engaging Polly in the person of Miss Evangeline Hilliard. Miss Marjorie Patterson's Lady Randolph is cleverly done; the Infant Roscius of Miss Della Pointer shows the most amusing doggedness as Young Norval; and, of course, Mr. Nigel Playfair's Romeo would make the proverbial cat laugh. As for the royal and other interrupters of the actors, and the orange girls in their impudence, they are as good as the rest.

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD." AT THE APOLLO.

When a piece has reached its two-thousandth performance, as "When Knights were Bold" did on Thursday of last week—on which occasion Mr. James Welch revived it at the Apollo—any comment on either its merits or its demerits is surely superfluous. It is enough to say that the popular comedian was warmly received on making his reappearance in London as the bewildered knight, Guy de Vere, and that among the company which helped to render "Charles Marlowe's" farce once more acceptable were Miss Stephanie Bell and Miss Isla Glynn. Obviously its attractions have far from waned.

"THE BELLE OF BOND STREET." AT THE ADELPHI.

Quaint it is to discover in a new musical comedy an old friend in disguise. Such is "The Belle of Bond Street," which proves to be an American version of our own "Girl from Kay's." True we meet with a very different Mr. Hoggeneimer from the late Willie Edouin's; but despite the transformation that has come over him and the Belle and the entertainment in which they figure, you will vote them the best of company. And this though they are surrounded by American chorus-girls who indulge in any amount of hustle and noise, and, costumed whole batches of them alike, march and gesticulate in rather too exasperating a unison. Mr. Sam Bernard's Hoggeneimer—a Jew of the Potash and Perlmuter type, and no less droll with his guttural speech, staggering gait, and deprecating humour—is a host in himself, and has a ditty about Mrs. Rip van Winkle that is sure to take the town. Miss Ina Claire's little modiste is dainty enough to efface recollections even of Ethel Irving, and provides in her moon-song and its delicious dance, and in first-rate mimicry of Ethel Levey, Gaby Deslys, Elsie Janis, and Harry Lauder, turns you would have to go far to see rivalled.

"THE CANAVANS." AT THE COURT.

A folk-history play Lady Gregory calls "The Canavans," which was given its first London production by the Irish Players last week at the Court; but history here serves as mere embroidery for what is in essentials farce of the broadest type. The antics of Peter Canavan, the cowardly miller who is for Queen Elizabeth one moment and a turncoat the next; of his knavish brother Antony, who has deserted from her army, and in prison disguises himself in her likeness; and, again, of their cousin, the Captain who is cozened into believing he has met his Queen face to face when the deserter squeaks out royal phrases and gives him a slipper to bring to Court—cannot be described as much else but a piece of buffoonery; and it is difficult to believe that in this *jeu d'esprit* which projects Irish peasants of to-day talking as they would to-day into the seventeenth century we get anything like a true picture of Ireland under the Tudors. It is acted in the right spirit, just as if it were a modern farce, by Mr. Arthur Sinclair (admirable as the miller in his indications of cowardice and fright), Mr. Philip Guiry, and Mr. Sydney J. Morgan. Of far more genuine account is a little one-act play of Mr. A. Patrick Wilson's, "The Cobbler," which was played in front of "The Canavans." Turning on a prize school-boy's act of naughtiness and his grandfather's interviews with certain neighbours, this is a genuine example of folk-comedy, in which Mr. Wilson scores a double triumph, as author and as actor. We ought to hear of him again.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOME of the freshest facts in life can be found most frequently in archaic quarters; in sacred books, in classical books—nay, in copy-books. And one of the truths that grow truer as a man's experience accumulates is this very old one: that men need a religion primarily to prevent them from worshipping idols.

A curious case of the kind of thing I mean can be found in a recent article by my fine old Agnostic antagonist, Mr. Robert Blatchford. He is a very honourable representative of the old-fashioned free-thinking Socialists; he has never sold his pen to any plutocratic compromise or for any political ambition. He has tried to keep his Materialism strictly scientific; his Socialism strictly economic. But he cannot do it: his native pathos, his native social sense, his native instinct of the artist are continually making him transfer to comparatively small and fugitive things the same sort of wistful worship which religious people give to much grander and more enduring things. You do not really get an empty space; you only get a new undergrowth of stunted trees when you lay low the cedars of Lebanon. Unless that part of the mind is satisfied by a faith it will be satisfied by a fad: those who have destroyed a church have only created a sect. Mr. Blatchford, who is very fond of some mysterious thing that he calls "evolution," may, perhaps, think it is a glorious progress and emancipation when a dead dog evolves into a million maggots. But some of us think the idolatry of a maggot far less rational than the idolatry of a dog; and the idolatry of a microbe less rational than that of a maggot. Anyhow, some small form of life will always establish itself wherever a vacancy has been made. The heir of a great religion is a small religion. There is always room for a little one; as colossal commercial gentlemen say cheerily in trams. I agree with Mr. W. B. Yeats to that extent, that where there is Nothing there is God—only so often the false God.

However, to take the case in point. Mr. Bernard Shaw, who sees much deeper into the modern difficulty than the old-fashioned Agnostics do, said a thing that seems to me very true. He said that Secular Education will not work; because it really means that the reason for not doing wrong is that you will be caned if you do. It might be put another way: that if you want the child himself to struggle to save his soul, you must give him the idea of something that is present when he is struggling alone. This shocked poor Mr. Blatchford very much; and he proceeded to read Mr. Shaw a lecture about the needlessness both of "Hell and the cane" to an enlightened educationalist. Whether he was under the impression that Mr. Shaw is in the habit of incontinently caning people, or of terrifying them with detailed descriptions of themselves in Hell, I could not quite make out. I have had many controversies with Mr. Shaw; and he has not yet tried either of these two weapons on myself. Anyhow, in some way Mr. Shaw is supposed to have encouraged the "Bible idea," that the greatest moral force is terror; a remark which will have no effect upon the rustiest reader of the Bible except literally to throng his mind with texts precisely to the contrary effect. If he said that the only kind of connecting thread in the Bible, from the dim wars with Dagon or Moloch to the martyrdom of St. Stephen, was the vague and thin thread of an idea that terror is *not* the greatest

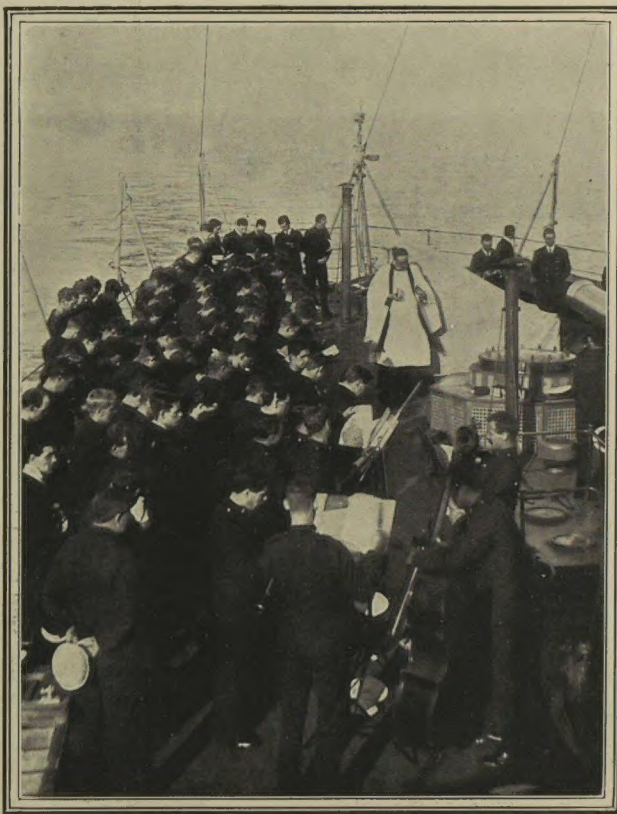
moral force, he would be talking sensibly enough. However, to resume. To say that punishment or the fear of consequences is the greatest moral force is one thing, and a silly one. To say that it may sometimes be a useful and legitimate moral force is quite another. If, therefore, the schoolmaster must not threaten physical consequences, and the prophet must not threaten spiritual consequences, what is to be done if a little boy likes turning on the gas without lighting it? If he must not lose his cake, and cannot lose his soul, what does Mr. Blatchford propose to do about it? Mr. Blatchford felt the necessity of answering this. And very extraordinary his answer is. He is of opinion that what heaven and hell, not to mention the world and the powers of the world,

or that Jonah swallowed the whale, than do a miracle himself by swallowing something more monstrous than both of them put together. For Mr. Blatchford, unlike the writers in Genesis, is asking me to believe something which I *know* to be untrue. There might have been a fish that swallowed Jonah. There are more fish in the sea than ever came out of it. Also, I fancy (even in modern shipwrecks) there are more Jonahs in the sea than ever came out of it, or ever will—unless there be indeed a day of justice and the sea give up its dead. But, anyhow, I never claimed that complete knowledge of marine zoology, at a rather indistinct date, that could enable me to deny on oath that any fish could swim in any sea at any time large enough to swallow a Jewish prophet. No; I do not know enough about it. I am agnostic—unlike the Agnostics. I know there is a cable under the Atlantic, because it is tied at both ends. I have never heard a rag of reason for there not being a sea-serpent under the Atlantic, because it is not tied at both ends. But I leave such fish to fishermen, who have a reputation for catching a sea-serpent or a whale from time to time.

But does Mr. Blatchford suppose we have none of us played cricket? That we have none of us watched cricket or known cricketers? Does any boy who has been to school believe that cricket can cast out all the devils from the house of human nature? Are not things that are emphatically "not cricket" done by old and experienced cricketers? Is there not cheating, bullying, ambition, and jealousy over cricket, amateur or professional, as over all other human energies? Is it faintly possible to reconcile the notion with reality? Is the First Eleven identical with the Twelve Apostles minus Judas? Of two forms of vulgar vegetable fetish-worship, I cannot see why we should burn cane and worship willow. No; I know nothing of a prehistoric fish's digestion; he may have swallowed a prophet with all his prophecies. But I know my own digestion. And I cannot swallow two bats, six stumps, and a hard leather ball in the belief that they will make me virtuous.

But the oddest thing of all is only this. That Mr. Blatchford, in order to avoid Hell (by which he means Free Will) and the cane (by which he means the coercion common to all rule, but essential to Socialism), actually has to invoke an old genteel fiction of the aristocracy—the faded fashion-plate of the young fellow in flannels. Cricket, it seems, gives men a sense of honour. And to whom does it give it? Why, to the very men Mr. Blatchford has been fighting all his life. Does he suppose a single swollen capitalist, a single shifty politician, a single slumlord, or wealthy White Slaver has not got all the good out of cricket he could? Most of the masters of the modern social order go to private or public schools mechanically; and play cricket mechanically. But Mr. Blatchford, being a genuine artist, must worship something: so he worships three stumps. But this notion that we can turn our pleasures into virtues is what is weakening England, especially democratic England. The oligarch has been allowed to get into the saddle, solely because he said he could ride a horse. All Mr. Blatchford hates—privilege, segregated luxury, sham politics—has been protected for decades by that very "cricket" which he invokes. Waterloo was not won on Eton playing-fields. But Peterloo was.

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ABOVE THE SUNKEN "EMPRESS OF IRELAND": A SPECIAL SERVICE ABOARD H.M.S. "ESSEX," OVER THE SPOT AT WHICH THE LINER SANK IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

When the "Empress of Ireland" went down in the St. Lawrence, H.M.S. "Essex," which was coming up from Mexico, was too far away to give help; but, having received a wireless message from Father Point, proceeded at full speed and arrived at the scene of the accident early on the Saturday morning. After her Commander had conferred with the local authorities, she escorted the "Lady Grey," with bodies aboard, to Quebec. It will be remembered, too, that it was men of the "Essex," under Commander Tweedie himself, who brought ashore the coffins containing the bodies.

have failed to do can be rapidly and conveniently achieved by playing Cricket. He proceeds to praise this excellent game in terms that most of us have read in other quarters; but they were not the quarters in which veteran revolutionists are generally found. "Cricket teaches boys discipline." . . . "Cricket encourages unselfishness." It is not difficult to complete the catalogue from this or similar sources . . . "Plays the game" . . . "Plays for his side" . . . "Clean and manly" . . . "English Christian gentleman" . . . "Good sportsman" . . . "Waterloo won on" . . . and so on.

This is idolatry. This is grovelling, servile superstition on the part of Mr. Blatchford. He had much better believe at once that the whale swallowed Jonah,

EAST AND WEST MEETING UNDER THE BANNER OF RELIGION: DELEGATES TO THE SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

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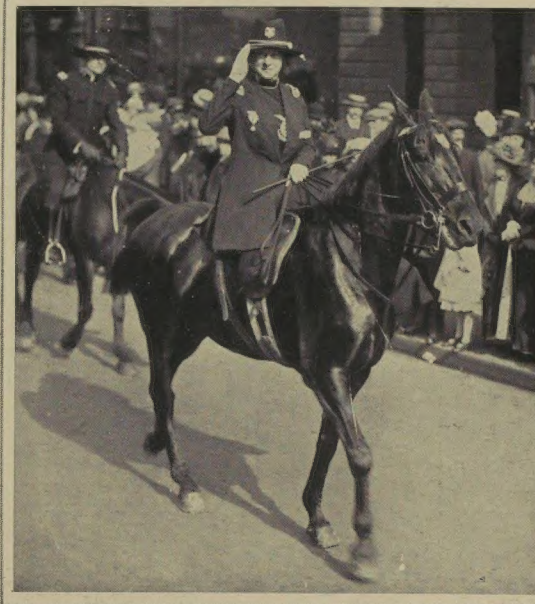
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AFRICA

TESTIFYING TO THE SALVATION ARMY'S POWER AT HOME AND IN MANY LANDS ACROSS THE SEAS: SALVATIONISTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD GATHER IN LONDON.

The Foreign Office of the Salvation Army tells us that the Army is already established in twenty-seven countries, and before long will be in evidence in several others. Some idea of the widespread nature of the great work begun by the late "General" Booth may be gained from the facts that representatives of some fifty peoples took part in the recent procession of delegates to the Salvation Army's "Congress of Nations," and that thirty-five languages or dialects are being spoken at that Congress. At a meeting held the other day, an ingenious method of interpretation was used. Interpreters, scattered here and there amongst the audience, re-told the story of the speaker in various tongues. Each of them carried a box-telephone, to which were attached a number of receivers, through which foreign delegates heard the address in their own languages. The Congress, which is being attended by about 2100 delegates, began on June 11 and will

end, on the 26th, with a demonstration in the Albert Hall. A sad note is touched by the thought that over a hundred Salvationists on their way to the Congress lost their lives in the "Empress of Ireland" disaster. With regard to our photographs, it should be noted that the Salvation Army uniform is practically that familiar in England wherever it may be seen abroad. The dresses here seen are those for the Congress. This does not apply in the case of the American Star-and-Stripe dresses in the top right-hand corner of this double-page. It should be further added, in connection with the photograph of German Salvationists in military uniform, that members of the Salvation Army who are eservists of the German Army wear their military uniforms while on parade with the religious organisation.

MODELLED FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS": THE SCENE OF THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1914.

MODEL MADE FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY THOMAS SIMPSON.

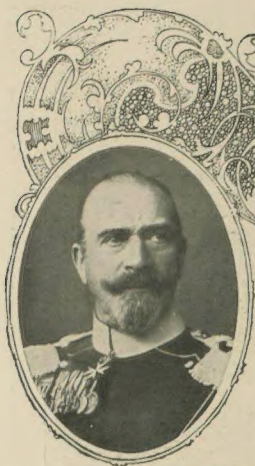


A FINE TEST AND A FAIR TEST OF GOLF: THE PRESTWICK COURSE,

There were 121 entries for the Open Golf Championship, the qualifying rounds for which were played on Troon No. 1 and Troon Municipal courses. This total is 78 less than the "record" entry for last year's meeting at Hoylake; but 11 more than that for the championship last held at Prestwick, in 1908. The actual championship was set for decision, on the Prestwick course, on Thursday and Friday last, June 18 and 19. For this, the 120 players returning the lowest aggregate over the 35 holes at Troon were eligible. The course of the Prestwick Golf Club (Ayrshire) is, it need hardly be said, very well known. Indeed, as Mr. Bernard Darwin had it a few days ago in the "Times": "It was the original home of the competition for the Championship last founded in 1860. It was there that the incomparable Young Tom won that belt for the third time and so made it a heirloom in his family with the score of 149

ON WHICH THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP HAS JUST BEEN PLAYED.

for three rounds of the 13 holes, a score which any Scottish upholder of the past has some right to consider the best score made by any golfer of any time. It was at Prestwick two years later that the first competition for the reconstituted championship took place. . . . The vast and frowning bunkers of Prestwick have, moreover, produced some of the most historical mistakes from that by a very moderately gifted person. . . . In 1904 Ross's ball was engulfed in the Cardinal, and he played what Mr. Hutchinson once called 'a species of golf which seems to have been crossed with rackets against the great beams which prop up his Eminence's sandy roof.' He . . . took 8 to the hole and yet won the championship with 8 strokes to spare."



Photo, Fisher.
THE LATE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ,
Closely Related to our Royal Family.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

HIS Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, whose death has just taken place, was closely related to our own Royal Family. His mother, who is still alive, was formerly Princess Augusta of Cambridge, his great-grandfather being King George III.

The new Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz bears the same Christian names as his father, George Adolphus Frederick Augustus Victor Ernest Adelbert Gustavus William Wellington. He was present, with his father, at the Coronation of King George, and visited London again last season, where he is very popular in society.

Mr. A. M. Nanton, who has been appointed to a seat on the Board of the Hudson Bay Company, is Chairman of the Canadian Advisory Committee, a partner in the firm of Osler, Hammond, and Nanton, of Winnipeg, and a Vice-President of the Great-West Life Assurance Company.

The new President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Ernest Newton, A.R.A., was originally articled to R. Norman Shaw, R.A., in 1873, and six years later began to practise on his own account. His speciality is domestic architecture.

Admiral Sir John Durnford, who has just died at the age of sixty-five, entered the *Britannia* in 1862. For his distinguished



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. ERNEST NEWTON, A.R.A.,
The new President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

services in the Burmese War of 1885-87 he was several times mentioned in both naval and military dispatches, received the D.S.O. and the thanks of the Admiralty, the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State for India. For three years he was Junior Sea Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Selborne's Administration, and from 1908 to 1911 he was President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

At the extraordinarily youthful age of twenty-seven, the Rev. G. F. Fisher has been appointed Head-master of Repton School. Most of



Photo, Little Charles.
THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ,
Who Succeeds his Father.

however, been young men, Mr. Fisher's predecessor, the Rev. William Temple, being



Photo, Mansuet.
M. VIVIANI,
France's new Prime Minister.

twenty-nine, and the Rev. Lionel Ford, before him, thirty-six, when appointed.



MR. A. M. NANTON,
Who has Joined the Board of the Hudson Bay Company.

was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1890 he was made Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, where he stayed for twenty-one years. The Bishop claimed to have tramped over 15,000 miles in his diocese, and had crossed Victoria Nyanza half-a-dozen times.

Great regret will be felt amongst Alleynians all over the world at the retirement of Mr. A. H. Gilkes, the Master of Dulwich College since 1885, which takes effect at the end of this term. Mr. Gilkes was educated at Shrewsbury and Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained a first class in Moderations and in the Final Schools (Lit. Hum.). On leaving Oxford he was for twelve years an assistant-master at Shrewsbury before going to Dulwich.

The death is announced of Sir Edward White, a former Chairman of the London County Council. Born in 1847, a son of Mr. Henry White, of Marylebone, he served as Vice-Chairman of the L.C.C. in 1909-10, and as Chairman in 1911-12. He received his knighthood when the King laid the foundation-stone of the new County Hall.

The Royal Yacht Squadron loses one of its most prominent members through the death of

Mr. Myles B. Kennedy, one of the most enthusiastic yachtsmen of the last quarter of a century. His first notable yacht was the cutter *Maid Marion*, whilst his last was the famous 23-metre yacht



Photo, Russell.
THE LATE SIR EDWARD WHITE,
A former Chairman of the London County Council.

White Heather II. In addition to the Royal Yacht Squadron, Mr. Kennedy was a member of practically every yacht club in England.

Colonel Thomson, the Dutch officer whom the International Control Commission placed in command of the forces charged with the safeguarding of the Prince whom the Powers placed on the throne of Albania, was killed during the attack on the city of Durazzo by the insurgents. Colonel Thomson was fatally shot in the neck whilst gallantly endeavouring to persuade his men to



THE RIBOT CABINET: THE FRENCH MINISTRY WHICH LASTED THREE DAYS.

Mr. Fisher was educated at Marlborough, and returned as an assistant-master after great successes at Oxford. He is an oarsman and a Rugby-football player.

The Ribot Cabinet served France for rather less than three days! Formed on June 9, it was defeated on the 12th, upon its first encounter with the French Chamber. M. Ribot, who is seventy-two years old, placed his resignation and that of his colleagues, in the hands of M. Poincaré, and M. Viviani was called upon to form a new Cabinet.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR J. DURNFORD,
A Naval Officer with a very Distinguished Career.



Photo, Draycott.
THE REV. G. F. FISHER,
The new Head-Master of Repton School.



Photo, Russell and Sons.
THE RIGHT REV. A. R. TUCKER,
The Late Bishop of Uganda.



Photo, Disham.
THE LATE MR. MYLES B. KENNEDY,
The famous Yachtsman - Owner of "White Heather II."



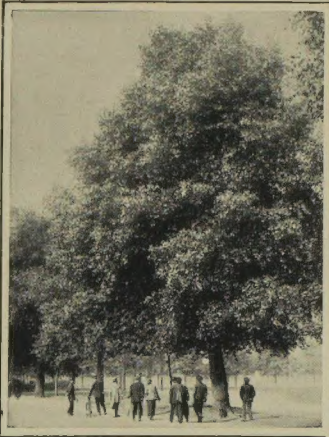
Photo, Branger.
COLONEL THOMSON,
Killed by Insurgents during the Attack on Durazzo.

the recent head-masters have,

Dr. Tucker, the late Bishop of Uganda, died at Westminster on Monday. He was born in 1849, and

advance against the insurgents.

NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY: THE CAMERA AS RECORDER.



WHERE A MAN, A WOMAN, AND A CHILD WERE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND KILLED; AND ANOTHER WAS FATALLY INJURED: THE TREE OPPOSITE THE OLD "WINDMILL."

There was a great storm in South London on Sunday, June 14, and seven people, four of them children, were killed by lightning at Wandsworth Common; while several others were struck and injured, there and elsewhere. A number of children were sheltering under a tree near Bolingbroke Road, on the east side of the Common, soon after one o'clock in the afternoon, when there was a



DEATHS BY LIGHTNING DURING THE GREAT STORM IN SOUTH LONDON: THE TREE UNDER WHICH A PARTY OF CHILDREN WERE SHELTERING, AT THE EAST SIDE OF WANDSWORTH COMMON, WHEN SEVEN OF THEM WERE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—THREE FATALLY AND TWO BADLY.

vivid flash of lightning which struck the tree and several of the children. The unfortunate young victims were taken to Bolingbroke Hospital, where, within an hour, three of them died. At about the same time, a tree opposite the old "Windmill" was struck, and, of the grown-ups and children under it, a man, a woman, and a child were killed and one other was fatally injured.

Photographs by Topical.



AFTER IT HAD BEEN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING WHICH KILLED A MAN, A WOMAN, AND A CHILD AND INJURED ANOTHER FATALLY: THE TREE OPPOSITE THE OLD "WINDMILL."



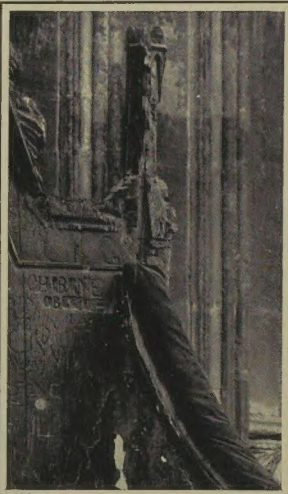
THE PRINCE OF WALES PERFORMING HIS FIRST PUBLIC DUTY: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS SPEAKING AFTER LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF ST. ANSELM'S CHURCH, KENNINGTON CROSS—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON HIS RIGHT.

The Prince of Wales performed his first public duty on Saturday, June 13, on the afternoon of which day he laid the foundation-stone of St. Anselm's Church, Kennington Cross, most of the congregation for which will come from the Duchy of Cornwall Estate. In reply to an address presented by the Bishop of Southwark on behalf of the diocese, his Royal Highness said: "It has long been my wish to visit South London, and it is a real pleasure to me that my first public



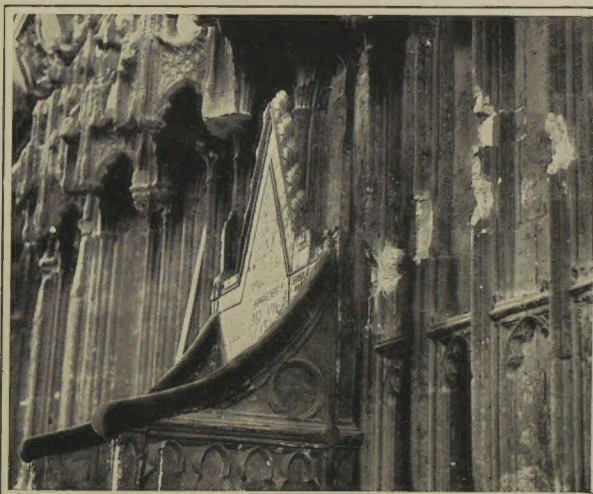
ALMOST ON THE SPOT ON WHICH EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE, THE FIRST DUKE OF CORNWALL, DIED: THE PRINCE OF WALES LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF ST. ANSELM'S CHURCH—ON THE RIGHT, THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK.

duty should be on behalf of the Church. It was here that the first Duke of Cornwall, Edward the Black Prince, had his palace, and according to one of the old writers it was almost on this very spot that he died. . . . At present I cannot pretend to much knowledge of the difficulties which beset the housing reformer, but by studying the comfort and happiness of my tenants I hope to gain experience."—[Photographs by C.N.]



BEFORE THE BOMB EXPLOSION IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY: THE DAMAGED PART OF THE CORONATION CHAIR.

Nothing that the militant Suffragettes have done, or have been credited with doing, has aroused more indignation than the bomb explosion in Westminster Abbey on June 11. At 5.40 p.m. a small bomb was exploded in immediate proximity to the Coronation Chair. Fortunately, the damage done was slight. A portion of the carved wood at the back of the chair was broken off, and



THE BOMB EXPLOSION NEAR THE CORONATION CHAIR: THE DAMAGED CHAIR (A PINNACLE ABOVE THE LEFT ARM BLOWN AWAY) AND DAMAGE DONE TO CARVING OF THE SCREEN.

some of the stone carving of the screen was damaged, apparently by some iron nuts contained by the bomb, which was exploded by a fuse. The Coronation Chair, in which the Rulers of England have been crowned for centuries, has a permanent resting-place in the chapel of Edward the Confessor. The chair itself was made 618 years ago. Beneath its seat is placed the "Stone of Destiny."

Photographs by C.N. and Photopress.



AFTER THE BOMB EXPLOSION IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY: THE DAMAGED PART OF THE CORONATION CHAIR.

GENERAL LITERATURE

THE "KING OF IRELAND," SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY, AND CURIOSITIES OF MOORISH MARRIAGE.

IF Charles Stewart Parnell was "the uncrowned king of Ireland," Katharine O'Shea was his queen, and for her sake he risked and lost his crown. There was so much mystery in the life of this reserved, masterful man, and he played so tremendous a rôle in the political world, that public interest in him still survives. The discretion, if not the delicacy, of portions of the two volumes, "CHARLES STEWART PARNELL: HIS LOVE STORY AND POLITICAL LIFE," written by the lady who became his wife, and published by *Cassell and Co.*, may be questioned in quarters where reticence is highly appreciated; but the book owes its value to its frankness. Little of that value lies in the political part. What concerns Parnell's public career is naturally tinged by the writer's sympathy with his feelings concerning the painful personal controversies which followed the O'Shea divorce. The interest of the book, formally dedicated to Love, lies in the story of the deep passion burning underneath a cold exterior. It gives, however, an intimate glimpse of the politician at certain sensational epochs. Parnell learned the news of the Phoenix Park murders at Blackheath Station on the Sunday after the event. When he opened the *Observer*, Mrs. O'Shea, who had driven with him from her house at Eltham, noticed a curious rigidity about his arms. "His face was ashen, and he stared, frowning heavily, before him, unconsciously crushing the hand I had slipped into his until the rings I wore cut and bruised my fingers." On the other hand, he showed contempt for public opinion by his reception of the *Times* charges and publication of the Pigott letters. He read them at breakfast "meditatively buttering and eating his toast," and afterwards with a smile he tossed the paper at Mrs. O'Shea and proceeded to some assaying in which he was engaged. Parnell met the lady first at a dinner-party which she gave in 1880, and in a few months he was writing to her as "my queen," "my own wife," "my darling." The story is given of their concealments, their meetings at railway stations and hotels, their intimate life at Eltham, their artifices to deceive Captain O'Shea. With regard to the latter, his wife says: "Years of neglect, varied by quarrels, had killed my love for him long before I met Parnell." On one occasion the lover cut off his beard in the train to Brighton in order to avoid being recognised. A child, which lived only a few weeks, was born to him in 1882. The divorce took place in 1890; Parnell was married to the divorced lady in June 1891, and three months later he died in her arms. His last words were: "Kiss me, sweet Wife, and I will try to sleep a little."

Of all English counties, Warwickshire has most claim to be regarded as "haunted, holy ground" by the literary pilgrim, and, apart from the Stratford memories, it is a region full of the romance of topography. There have been many books, of course, devoted to the home-

land of the bard of Avon, but none could be more delightful, both from the literary and pictorial point of view, than "HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY," by W. H. Hutton, with illustrations by Edmund H. New (*Macmillan*). Archdeacon Hutton, following in the footsteps of his illustrator, has taken "Shakespeare's country" as more or less cotermin-

ous with the county. True to the title and characteristics of the well-known series, he has roamed along the roads and paths of Warwickshire, often in a criss-cross manner, doubling on his tracks, so as to leave no corner of interest unvisited. His itinerary can be easily followed by comparing the



MADE FAMOUS BY THE "WIZARD OF THE NORTH": THE KENILWORTH CASTLE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT'S FAMOUS NOVEL.

"And all modern Kenilworth is due to Scott! In 1828 he says of the Castle: 'The relentless rain only allowed us a glimpse of this memorable ruin. Well, the last time I was here, in 1825, these trophies of time were quite neglected. Now they approach so much nearer the splendour of Thunder-ten-tronckh as to have a door at least, if not windows. They are, in short, preserved and protected.'"

From "Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country"; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.



THE GLORY OF ST. MARY'S, WARWICK: THE BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL.

"The Lady Chapel or Beauchamp Chapel, as it is more generally called, from the man for whose memorial it was built, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. It was begun in 1443, finished in 1464, and consecrated in 1475."

From "Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country."

map at the end with the chapter-headings in the list of contents. Though the Shakespeare tradition pervades the book, and the chapters on Stratford are admirable, they are not out of proportion to the rest. It is the whole country that Shakespeare knew and loved, and not only the places closely connected with his life, which author and artist have taken for their province. They recall the stately history of Warwick Castle, the tragic memories of civil war at Edgehill and at Evesham, the annals of Coventry and Kenilworth, and of many a picturesque village and storied country house. The book is the work of one who has "known

'Shakespeare's country' for nearly forty years, and wandered about in it, whenever he could, in many a holiday": who is also master of an easy readable style that moves easily among records of antiquarian lore. He is human enough to deprecate the "solemn memorials which seem sometimes to try to make you believe that Shakespeare was a University Professor," and to declare that the stage is the memorial he would prefer, and that, could he revisit Stratford to-day, he would most love to linger in the picture-gallery which shows how actors and actresses have looked as they imagined his characters. Some readers may demur to the application of the term "doggerel" to the lines on the poet's tomb, which Tennyson called "my Shakespeare's curse on clown and knave Who will not let his ashes rest." An amusing parody on a stanza of "In Memoriam," by the way, is quoted from a local booklet about the Falcon Inn at Bideford. Mr. New's charming illustrations (over 100), drawn in his usual clear and accurate manner, are full of the peace and summer sunlight of the countryside.

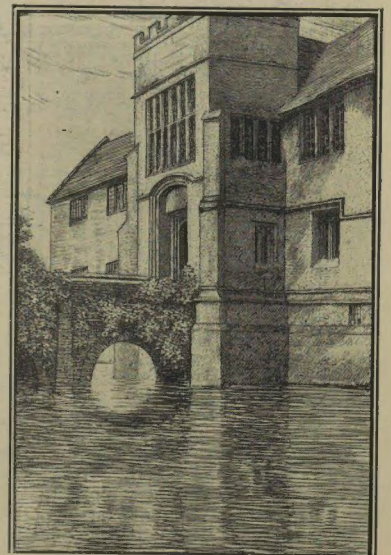
Professor Edward Westermarck's "MARRIAGE CEREMONIES IN MOROCCO" (*Macmillan*) is interesting in its circumstances, and extremely valuable in its results. Its author in his sixteen journeys to Morocco has spent the equivalent of six years among the Muhammedan natives. The treatment he received from them was invariably kindly, thanks in part to the companionship of a Moorish friend. And from both the tribes he visited and those he did not, he collected first-hand information upon the special subject of his sociological research, wedding ceremonies namely, which in his well-known "History of Human Marriage," published over twenty years ago, he had treated too briefly and without the perception of their magical significance. This is the interesting circumstance of the book, and the value of its contents is evident in every line. It may seem curious, therefore, that our advice to the general reader is that he should not read the whole work, but should study instead the concluding chapter of "Summary and Explanations," and several other passages of the same to which the analytical Contents will quickly guide him up and down the volume. He may read and study the whole afterwards, and probably will have a desire to do so, but one knows how seldom the general reader manages to indulge such inclinations. By following our advice he can in any case grasp the significance of the inquiry; whereas if he goes straight ahead through the volume he may very easily get for-wandered among the unglossed evidence to which Professor Westermarck of set purpose confines the first three-fourths of it. Even the main principle of the author's conclusions cannot be adequately indicated here, but one can state it to be a development of the theory that, according to savage belief and fear, there lurks in marriage a danger threatening bridegroom and bride, in seeking to avert which marriage ceremonies had their origin. Further, it may be mentioned, there will be found among the Addenda a restatement of Professor Westermarck's belief in a feeling of sexual aversion prevailing between members of the same domestic circle, by which he accounts for prohibitions of marriage between kindred and exogamy.



A FINE RELIC OF THE MONASTIC TIME: THE BELL TOWER, EVESHAM.

"It culminated in the days before the Dissolution when Clement Lichfield was abbat, who not only beautified the two parish churches, but built the magnificent bell-tower which is the finest relic of the monastic time."

From "Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country."



ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HOUSES IN WARWICKSHIRE: BADDESLEY CLINTON.

"There is a wide moat round it, with flowers and fish and swans therein, spanned by a strong bridge. . . . The bridge, one is told, replaced in Queen Anne's reign the mediæval drawbridge."

From "Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country."

"MOVIES" FOR MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE: "ALL THE COMFORTS OF WAR."

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT J. S. HICKS, R.M.L.I.



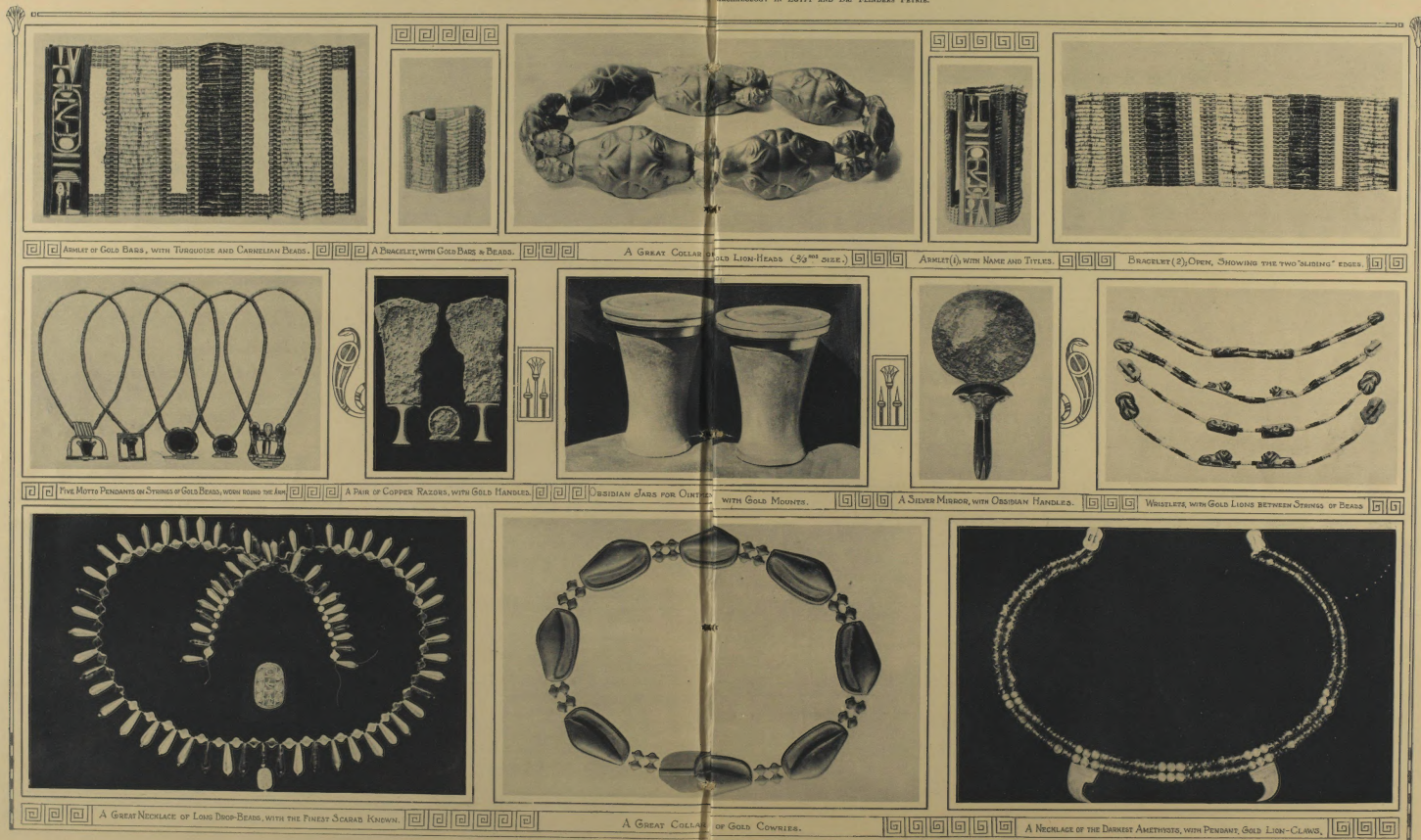
WHEN THERE WAS FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF THE PORT BETWEEN UNITED STATES SAILORS AND MARINES AND MEXICANS:
A LIVING-PICTURE SHOW ON A UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP LYING OFF VERA CRUZ.

The visit of United States war-ships to Vera Cruz and other parts of the Mexican coast will be regarded by many as a war "call," despite President Wilson's statements that the United States action during the crisis was *not* war, and the speedy acceptance of arbitration. Undoubtedly, there was war, according to the idea of the man-in-the-street

at all events, when there was considerable fighting in Vera Cruz. For all that, it is evident that the men of the United States fleet were not without their amusements; witness this illustration of an exhibition of cinematograph pictures, or, as the Americans call them, "movies," on a battle-ship off Vera Cruz.

SECRETS OF THE TOILET OF A PRINCESS OF ANCIENT EGYPT: TREASURE OF LAHUN—OF OVER 3000 YEARS B.C.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT AND DR. FLINDERS PETER.



As is noted in an article on another page of this issue, the finding of the Treasure of Lahun at the brick pyramid of Senusert II, some sixty miles south of Cairo, is unusually remarkable. Five empty tombs stand along the south side of the pyramid, without a bone left in place; thanks to plunderers of ages ago. These five tombs were reopened and cleared out. Two of them had not even a coffin left; the others had sarcophagi totally bare. In one tomb—that of a Princess—the wide lid descended by steps in the rock to a depth of about 15 feet, and at the end stood a granite sarcophagus, the lid pushed back, and then looted and broken away. The grave had been ransacked 1964, all the time, close by the plunderers' side, was a recess in the wall which they disregarded. In that lay the treasure, unspoiled. As to certain of these photographs, the following additional particulars should be given: (1) The armlets of this type were fastened on the arm by sliding a strip of gold, covered with inlay of carnelian and bearing its name and titles of Ammenemhat III. The slide is seen on the right-hand side in the photograph. (2) Bracelets were of much the same style as armlets, only without a lower slide, the edges sliding one into the other. (3) The great collar of gold lion-heads is

ingeniously fastened with one piece in two halves, joining together by a slider, so that the collar has to be much contracted before it can open. (4) These five little motto pendants were worn by strings of gold beads round the arm. Each pendant has a sliding clay at the back, to fasten the string of beads. (5) With the razors is shown a silver shen. (6) The jar for ointment is of black alabaster, with gold mountings round the base, the lip, and the lid. (7) The silver mirror has a handle of obsidian, with a gold head of the goddess Hathor. (8) The beads of these whistles are of gold, carnelian, and turquoise. (9) This great necklace must have been worn hanging below other jewellery. The pendants are of gold, carnelian, lapis, and amethyst stones. From the middle hangs the most splendid scarab known, cut with perfect transparency in the richest lapis lazuli; a larger reproduction of it has been shown in the centre of one photograph. (10) This collar fastens as does the great collar of gold lion-heads. Further illustrations—including one of the unique crowns of the Princess, with its golden plumes and streamers, its cobra, and its rosesets—will be found on other pages of this number.



A TALL grey pile of brickwork stands high on the desert edge at the entry to the Fayum, some sixty miles south of Cairo. Here was buried a great sovereign of the land with all his family: two hundred generations of the descendants of his subjects have come and gone since then. Nearly all the tombs of Egypt were ransacked in early times, probably within fifty or a hundred years of the burial. This King, Senusert II., had no immunity: his pyramid was entered, his sarcophagus broken open; no trace of his burial remained. Likewise the tombs of his family—all were attacked. Five empty tombs stand along the south side of the pyramid, without a bone left in place. When the British School of Archaeology in Egypt began work there last December, a complete clearance was planned out, to lay bare every inch of the site, and clean the rock, so that no passages or tombs could remain unsearched. In that clearance the five tombs just named were reopened, and entirely cleaned out. Two of these had not even a coffin left. The others had sarcophagi totally bare; everything seemed to have vanished. In one tomb the wide pit descended by steps in the rock to a depth of about twenty-eight feet, and at the end stood a granite sarcophagus, the lid pushed back as far as it could go, and then bruised and broken away so that a boy could crawl in and destroy the burial. Not a chip of the mummy or its wrappings was left behind. Hours, perhaps days, of work had been spent on thus ransacking the grave. Yet all the time, close by the plunderers' side, was a recess in the tomb which they disregarded. There, so close by that a tall man might have touched the

once in a few years washing down mud. Slowly the caskets rotted, the vases fell over, the threads decayed, the beads rolled apart, and in perhaps fifty or a hundred years the whole pit was filled with mud and dust, and lost to sight. How such a treasure can possibly have escaped the notice of men who were zealously searching for it, is one of the mysteries of the inexplicable past.

In the midst of the recess lay the crown: the tall plumes of gold and the three double streamers of gold all lay down flat, with the crown between them. They had evidently been carefully deposited, and never disturbed. The crown is a broad band of brilliantly burnished gold, with fifteen beautifully inlaid rosettes of gold around it, and in front of it the royal cobra of gold inlaid, the head of lazuli. This head was missing when the crown first appeared; some days afterwards, in washing the earth from the recess, the head was found. Then one eye was missing. I washed and searched minutely, preserving the smallest specks of precious stone. Soon a tiny ball of garnet appeared at the bottom of the basinful of mud; this—no larger than a pin's head—was the missing eye. Yet the gold socket of the eye was missing. I remembered having washed out a bead of gold which differed from thousands of others; looking, I found it again, and there was the setting of the eye complete.

Above the crown at the back of it stood up double plumes of gold, fitting into a golden flower. At the sides and back hung down broad ties of gold. The whole crown is too large for a modern head, being made to go over the very full Egyptian wig; it is altogether over eighteen inches high.

The next most striking objects are the great collars of gold cowries and gold lion heads. These are ingeniously fastened with one piece in two halves, joining together by a slider, so that the collar has to be much contracted before it can open. Two beautifully wrought pectorals are of gold inlaid with minute pieces of carnelian, turquoise, and lazuli. In the pectoral of Senusert there are 372 separate stones inlaid. The harmonious outline of these designs, and the exquisite work, make these the most charming examples of Egyptian gold-work.

A great necklace of long drop-beads must have been worn hanging below the other jewellery. The pendants are of gold, carnelian, lazuli, and amazon stone. From the middle hangs the most splendid scarab known, cut with perfect sharpness in the richest lapis lazuli. A larger figure of it is put in the middle. Yet another necklace was of amethyst of the

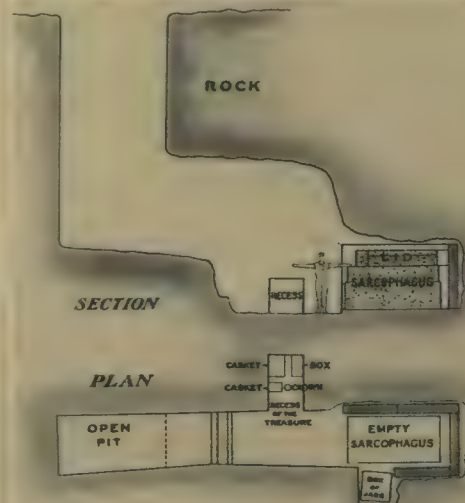
darkest, fullest colour, with gold lion-claws as pendants.

Amulets were worn of gold bars with minute beads of turquoise and carnelian. They were

fastened on the arm by sliding a strip of gold, covered with inlays of carnelian, and bearing the name and titles of Amenemhat III.

Bracelets were of much the same style, only without a loose slider, the edges sliding one into the other. Five little motto-pendants were worn by strings of gold beads round the arm; each pendant has a sliding clasp at the back, to fasten the string of beads.

Four wristlets each have a pair of gold lions, face



A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF TREASURE AT THE PLUNDERED PYRAMID OF SENUSERT II., WHICH WAS BUILT ABOUT 3400 B.C.: THE POSITIONS OF THE OPENED SARCOPHAGUS AND THE RECESS IN THE TOMB WHICH YIELDED REMARKABLE "FINDS."



PLUNDERED BY SOME WHO TOOK EVERYTHING FROM IT, BUT DID NOT FIND THE TREASURES IN A RECESS CLOSE TO IT: THE GRANITE SARCOPHAGUS WITH BROKEN LID—ON THE RIGHT, THE BOX OF JARS.

Photograph by Courtesy of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt

crown with one hand and the sarcophagus with the other, the treasure lay quite undisturbed and unnoticed. After the tomb was opened it stood a yawning pit, gradually filled up by occasional storms

to face, upon strings of beads of gold, carnelian and turquoise.

The toilet was provided for by a large silver mirror, with a handle of obsidian, and gold head of the goddess Hat-hor; a pair of razors with gold handles; and three jars for ointment made of black obsidian with gold mounting round the base, the brim, and the lids.

The funeral-outfit of the sacred oils and unguents was in eight alabaster jars with lids.

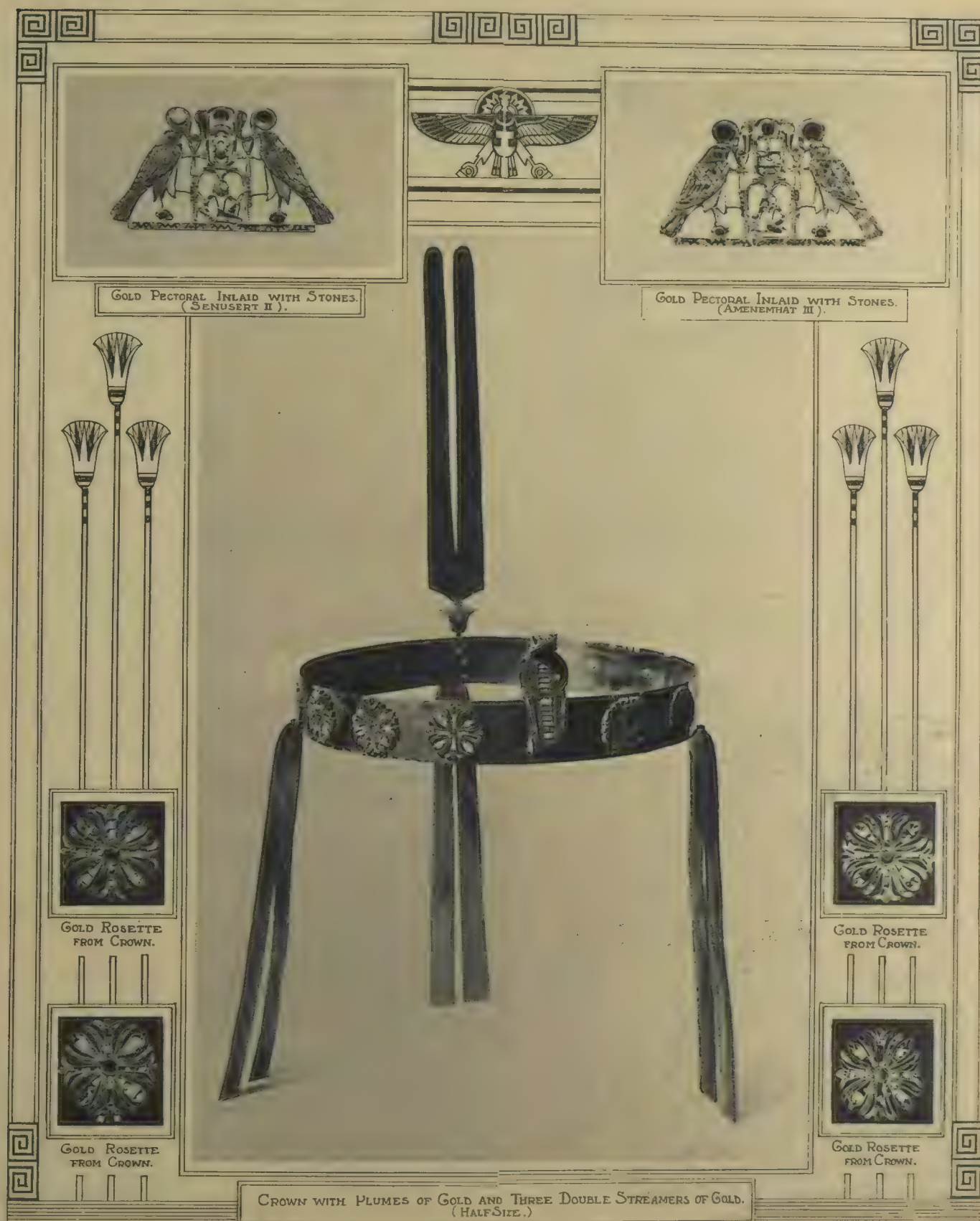
The Egyptian Government claim half the value of all discoveries, and have retained the crown, one pectoral, and the mirror, in Cairo. All the other objects are in London, and will be exhibited at University College, Gower Street, June 22 to July 18, admission free, without any ticket.

Besides this great group of jewellery, which is the only such treasure that has ever left Egypt, there were many curious things found in the wide excavation around the pyramid. Here we may see two groups of ducks, the one lying dead on an altar with the eyes closed, the other being carried and all alert. These show how minutely the sculptures of the temple were wrought. The first lamps that can be proved to be such by their wicks, were found in the pyramid: they are of limestone with pierced discs of pottery in the central cup, to hold up the wick. Around the cup is a trough to hold water, in order to keep the stone damp so that the oil should not soak away. Of the workmen's tools, there were many mason's mallets, wooden rollers for moving the stones, and a wooden hoe. A large quantity of beautiful amethyst and carnelian beads, gold amulets, and other offerings, found in a cemetery in the same district, will be also on view for a whole month at University College.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.

CROWN OF A PRINCESS WHO LIVED OVER FIVE THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHEOLOGY IN EGYPT AND DR. FLINDERS PETRIE. (SEE PAGE ARTICLE IN THIS ISSUE.)



Chief of the treasures found in a recess near the sarcophagus of a Princess in the plundered pyramid enclosure of Senusert II., which was built about 3400 B.C., is the Princess's golden crown, here illustrated. This is large enough for wear upon the full wig which was the fashion of the time. In front, as our photograph shows, is an inlaid cobra; and round the band are fifteen rosettes. Behind in it are gold plumes:

from it hang three pairs of gold streamers. The diadem is of a pattern hitherto unfound, resembling more closely than any other that painted on Neiert's statue. The pectoral with the cartouche of Senusert II. is of gold inlaid with lazuli and amazon stone (that is, green felspar). It is 3½ inches wide. The second pectoral, obviously given to the Princess in her maturer years, has the cartouche of Amenemhat III.

WORKMEN'S TOOLS OVER 5000 YEARS OLD: GREAT "FINDS" IN EGYPT.

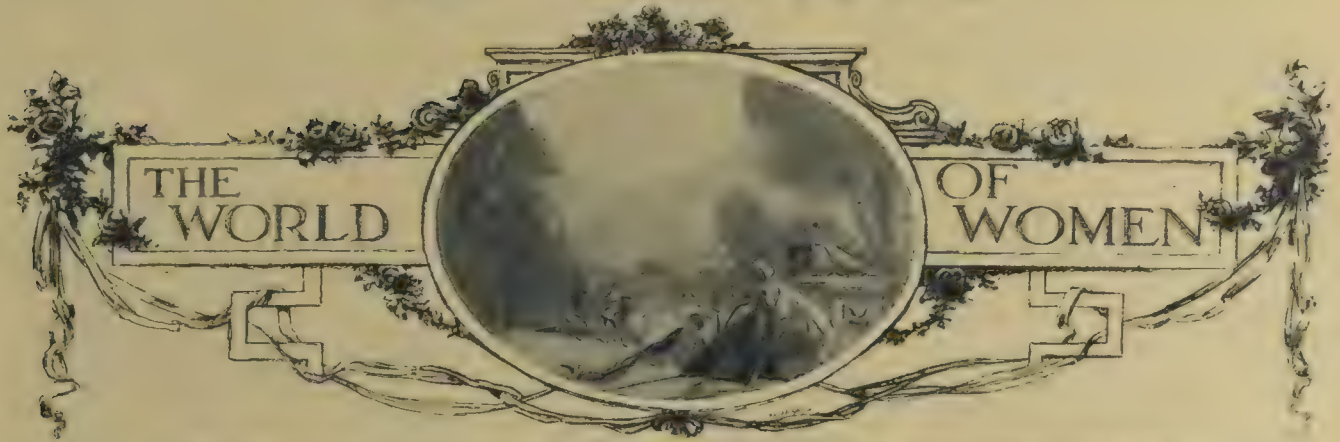
PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHOLOGY IN EGYPT AND DR. FLINDERS PETER. (SEE ARTICLE ON A PAGE IN THIS ISSUE.)



In addition to those treasures, in the form of a crown, jewellery, and toilet articles, which were found in a recess near a Princess's sarcophagus in the plundered enclosure of the pyramid of Senusert II., there were discovered, in the course of the explorations, numerous articles of great interest. Amongst workmen's tools left behind by the pyramid builder were wooden rollers, on which the stones were moved from place to place; many mason's mallets of the type still in use; and a wooden hoe. Again,

"the first lamps that can be proved to be such by their wicks, were found in the pyramid: they are of limestone with pierced discs of pottery in the central cup, to hold up the wick. Around the cup is a trough to hold water, in order to keep the stone damp so that the oil should not soak away." There were brought to light also two groups of ducks; the one lying dead on an altar with the eyes closed; the other being carried and all alert.

LADIES' SUPPLEMENT FOR JUNE.



FROM THE RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF A GREAT PAINTER OF WOMEN'S PORTRAITS: A PORTRAIT BY JOHN LAVERY, A.R.A., OF MRS. JOHN LAVERY AND HER DAUGHTER ALICE.

Few artists are honoured, during their lifetime, by a retrospective exhibition of their work, but Mr. John Lavery is the exception that proves the rule. A great exhibition of this notable portrait-painter's work is now being held at the Grosvenor Gallery. For this collection, examples of Mr. Lavery's work have been borrowed

from nearly all the great art galleries of Europe, Mr. Lavery having achieved fame on the Continent long before he met with proper recognition in his own country. Though he has painted many admirable portraits of men, it is as a painter of women that he is best known in the British Isles.

FINE EXAMPLES OF A GREAT PORTRAIT-PAINTER'S WORK.



FROM THE RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION OF THIRTY YEARS' WORK: PORTRAITS OF WOMEN BY JOHN LAVERY, A.R.A.

The retrospective exhibition of the work of John Lavery, A.R.A. is now on view at the Grosvenor Gallery, Old Bond Street.

A NOVEL IDEA FOR A CHARITY BALL: MIDNIGHT BALL GIFTS.



SOME OF THE VALUABLE GIFTS FOR THE FAIR SEX TO BE PRESENTED AT THE MIDNIGHT BALL IN AID OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND: DRESSES, MILLINERY, AND JEWELLERY.

Our contemporary, "The Sketch," has organised a remarkably novel scheme to help the wonderful Midnight Ball to be given at the Savoy on June 25, in aid of the National Institute for the Blind. Everyone who buys a ticket for admission to the Ball (a champagne supper is included) can, without further payment, enter in a "Lucky Dip," with the result that some fortunate dancer may be the winner of a Daimler motor-car of the value of £600, any of the beautiful dresses or pieces of jewellery shown above,

one of the pictures valued at 200 guineas apiece, or some other valuable present—none of the gifts being of less than three guineas in value. A remarkable list, totalling about £3000, is given in the current issue of "The Sketch." As the tickets cannot exceed 1300 in number, all purchasers have a good chance of coming away much richer than when they entered the Savoy. The tickets started at three guineas each, rapidly reached the price of four guineas, and now the remainder are selling very fast at five guineas.

In the Paddock at Ascot: A Colour Impression by Shepperson.



SOCIETY'S FAVOURITE RACE MEETING: ROYAL ASCOT.

FROM THE PAINTING BY CLAUDE A. SHEPPERSON, A.R.W.S.

CONCERNING GARDENS

By MRS. C. W. EARLE,

Author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden."

MARCH was a wet month this year, which is supposed to be bad for farmers, but it has a magical effect on flowering shrubs in this garden and neighbourhood, and all the shrubs, thorns, creepers, etc., have been unusually full of bloom. The end of May was a very busy time, not only because seedlings and half-hardy plants must be put out, but also from the necessity of intelligently pruning all the flowering shrubs: the very early ones, such as *Jasminum nudiflorum*, *Chimonanthus fragrans*, *Forsythia suspensa*, *Garrya elliptica*, can be done in March or April. I find *Forsythia suspensa* does well under every aspect, even due north, and makes a charming wall-plant in any corner; but those with a good southern aspect naturally flower first.

Few precious plants have been so neglected in English gardens as lilacs, or syringas, as they are now called; whereas no spring shrub is so deserving of the best care and treatment as all the varieties of the syringa. Those bought from nursery-men are often grafted, whereas they do far better on their own roots. They want space and sunshine; all fading flowers should be removed, and the stalky or weak shoots cut away. What is wanted is healthy open growth during the summer. Lilacs like a light soil. Between this and London one sees sad examples of neglected lilacs, whereas the smaller the garden the more attention they should receive. Any pruning or cutting back in autumn or winter is wrong. All suckers should be removed and planted in wet weather in a reserve garden; they quickly make good little standards for forcing in pots for the greenhouse. Cut back hard after flowering and planted out, they still require a year's rest, but after that force again as well as ever. I myself do not admire the double lilacs. "Marie Legraye" is one of the best single whites, and "Charles X." is a good late dark bloomer; but the small Persian *S. persica* is too much neglected now. There are two kinds, a new one intermediate between the common lilac and the Persian lilac, which are well worth growing, and pruning carefully.

I received a sharp reprimand the other day in a gardening newspaper for condemning the use of shears in the ordinary gardener's hands, and in self-justification I must give the following quotation from *Gardening Illustrated* of May 9, Mr. Robinson's own paper, I believe. The quotation is called "Barbarisms at Bournemouth," and can be applied to many public gardens and many private shrubberies—

If one needs convincing of the wickedness of tree and shrub mutilation he must visit the public gardens that run for a mile or two through Bournemouth. With abundant opportunity for picturesque effect, these gardens have been ruined by some arch-fiend with a mania for the use of the shears. Not only is every evergreen clipped to a formal shape, ranging from a hemisphere to a round-ended cylinder (sausage-shape), but even such shrubs as lilacs, *Philadelphus*, and other deciduous subjects are submitted to the same treatment; indeed, amongst many hundreds it is difficult to find a single shrub that has not suffered from the attentions of the Barber. What the effect is in the aggregate may be imagined when I say that some two miles of border carry a continuous procession of these clipped victims of an ignorant or misguided topiariist.

Nothing I said was nearly as strong as this, though I agree with it all. But the sad thing is that a great many admire this kind of shearing, and think it looks neat and cared for! Anyone who drove through the country this beautiful May time could have learned a lesson. The close-clipped hawthorn hedges were green, but without a single flower; the tree that had been allowed to grow out of the hedge was as white as snow, covered with its lovely bloom; and I find nearly all garden shrubs are the better for careful pruning after flowering.

Kaphylea colchica (bladder nut) is a charming May shrub—fresh light green leaves and large terminal clusters of greeny-white flowers; sweet, too, and lasting well in

water. Easy to propagate by ripe autumn cuttings in light sandy soil under a hand-light, it forces easily, too, in a pot for greenhouse flowering in March. *Akebia quinata* (five-leaved) is a pretty twining shrub. It has proved quite hardy here, against a wall; it flowers in March and April with purplish-brown flowers—two distinct blooms, quite different except in colour, on the same stem and very fragrant: a plant not often seen but well worth growing, and that would be pretty and sweet in a large conservatory. Sweet Cicely, *Myrrhis odorata*, is a lovely, nearly wild plant, excellent for dry, sunless places under trees and shrubs; and if, after flowering, when it looks untidy, it is cut down it grows its pretty leaves again later on. It is quite perennial, and not truly a wild plant, as it is usually found near houses, where it may have grown in gardens. It is praised in old herbals. Parkinson remarks: "This herbe is much used both by the French and the Dutch, who doe much more delight in herbes of stronger taste than the English doe. It is

"Where everything is so divine," I said, "I suppose the nightingales sing all night?" "No, not one ever comes," said the owner sadly. Here, in spite of traffic and motors and nearness to London, they sing nearly the twenty-four hours round. I wonder if it is that they object to the north slope of the hill: birds are strange things, with ways of their own, difficult to understand.

Here is a little spring song of poor Aurelian, who, I am told, did not live long enough to discover the secret of sweetness in life—

The meadow mould has sprung to gold,
The throistle calls his vagrant fellow,
On all the hills are daffodils,
And every field is flecked with yellow.
I luck your daffodils at pleasure,
Spring is not for long;
Though they muster beyond measure,
Fairer than a minted treasure,
Frailer than a song.

The garden is full of the ordinary forget-me-nots. We pull them all up early in June, planting some in half-shade, where they sow themselves, and any quantity of good plants are then available for planting about in October. Round the fountain are the wild summer forget-me-nots, which Tennyson said "grow for happy lovers." But far the prettiest of the *Myosotis* family is *M. dissitiflora*, and this dies out quickly here unless sown early from good seed every year, in as damp and cool and shady a place as can be found.

In my letter last month I quoted from an old catalogue of Barr's, and thought he was describing my orange *Tritonia crocata* as pink. I see in his spring catalogue that he names three tritonias—*T. crocata*, *T. rosea* (which is, of course, the pink one), and a new one called *T. Prince of Orange*. This last is expensive, and I have never seen it.

Quite the most important thing in the kitchen-garden is succession, which is not always easy, as it depends for success a good deal on the weather, which plays us pranks; but the amateur should help his gardener to keep this well in mind, and this is especially necessary on light soils. Broad-beans are, I think, better than peas if cooked young enough, and are a vegetable fit for a king; but as a rule they all come in at the same time, and after the first or second dish may have jumped from youth to old age, and are only fit for pigs and horses. So, by many sowings and in various aspects, every effort must be made to prolong the dainty dish. Globe artichokes, too, are seldom cut young enough. The choke should not have formed at all. They are excellent cold with oil and vinegar or lemon-juice, and the flat part can be served one day hot with an egg stuffing, and the leaves the next day stood up cold in the oil and vinegar.

It goes to the gardener's heart, but one of the rewards of having a garden at all is thinning the young gooseberries. When they are smaller than you can buy them, and hardly acid at all, they make, stewed, a dish for the gods, in my opinion. If made into a tart, the crust should be cooked over a dome of greased paper, and only put over the fruit just before serving. This applies to all English tarts.

Salads early in May are rather a difficulty. A neighbour of mine had Sutton's Stanstead Park lettuce to perfection this last spring: it was sown the first week in August, planted out in September. It comes well through the winter unprotected, and is excellent eating at the end of April. The flower of the sea-kale plant is like a very delicate cauliflower; it should be lightly boiled and covered with a white creamy sauce.



THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE BOTANICAL GARDENS: THE NEW "TECK" ROCK-GARDEN.

The latest addition to the Botanical Gardens is the "Teck" rock-garden, which is named after T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Teck, by whom it was opened on June 8. Many varieties of the Alpine flowers are planted in this garden, perhaps some of the better-known ones being Alpine poppies, saxifrage, sedum, anemones, and several varieties of alyssum and achillea.

sown early, and used but a little while, because it quickly runneth up to seed. Sweete Chervil, or as some call it, Sweete Cis, is so like in the taste unto Anise seede, that it much delighteth the taste among other herbes as a sallet. The roots likewise are not only cordiall, but also held to be preservative against the Plague, either when greene, dried, or preserved with sugar."

I saw in the middle of May the most beautiful garden that can be imagined, on the north side of the chalk hills not far from Dorking. One most original effect I have never seen before, or certainly never so beautifully carried out, was a walk under the edge of a wood, a sloping bank one side and flat, unowned grass on the other; facing north, so that it got no sun. It was like a piece in real life taken from the Botticelli picture, "Primavera." All the spring flowers, scillas, polyanthus, forget-me-nots, daisies of all kinds, white, pink, and red, from the little wild one to the largest and newest from seed sold by Sutton or Veitch; tulips of well-chosen colours dotted about here and there—the effect was magical, and one would only gasp "How lovely!" But to those who know, it represented, with its apparent wildness, time, labour, and money. All these things were grown in pots and boxes in cold frames through the winter, and not planted out till March or April; so they were in full perfection when their owner came from London in May.

WOMAN'S CULT OF THE DOG: No. XV.—THE SCHIPPERKE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HANKERVILLE, ROSE, BRIDGES, AND OTHERS



MISS CRABTREE'S CH PRINCE ALFORD



MRS KILICK'S CH PIPPIN



MRS KILICK'S CH MAY QUEEN



MRS PRESTON GARDNER'S CH PERCY



MRS CROSFIELD'S CH ESME OF GRETA



MRS CROSFIELD'S

CH LUCIFER OF GRETA



MISS L. WHITNEY'S CH FIRWOOD FORTUNE



MRS CROSFIELD'S CH JOY OF GRETA



V. L. H. U. E. R.

"SKIPPER" OF THE BELGIAN CANAL-BOATS: CHAMPION AND PRIZE-WINNING SCHIPPERKES.

Though the name of the schipperke reveals his *metier* in life as the "skipper" of the Belgian canal-boats, his history is as curtailed as his caudal appendage. No one knows his origin, or why he should be, as it were, the prisoner of a myth and always connected with a "natural dock." For over a hundred years he has been known in Belgium, always guarding the cargoes of barges, and always deprived of his legitimate canine vehicle of emotions; and Belgian all over he remains from his keen fox nose to his

culotte. As an English resident he is only of twenty-seven years' standing, as he was first exhibited in 1887; but in 1890 the Schipperke Club was formed in his interests, in 1894 the St. Hubert Schipperke Club, and in 1905 the Northern Schipperke Club. And now his little brisk black person is widely known; for he is no toy, but an ideal watch-dog, prompt, courageous, and faithful. And his harsh coat with the typical stand-off *crinière* has the special merit for a lady's dog that it is no trouble to dress

THE WOMAN'S PROGRESS.

ELLA HEPPWORTH DIXON.

ONLY a decade or so ago, no one would have predicted that a woman's club, started under the conditions of the Lyceum in London, would fulfil the ambitions of its founders, and not only be the parent, so to speak, of daughter and allied clubs in Paris, Berlin, Rome, Florence, Nice, Milan, Brussels, Hamburg, Stockholm, Athens, Geneva, and even Melbourne, but would have become a kind of clearing-house for ideas and a meeting-place for the intellectuals of all countries. The London Club has the advantage of having one of the most representative women of the day as its President, Lady Frances Balfour, sister of the late Duke of Argyll and sister-in-law of Mr. Arthur Balfour. Lady Frances is an incisive, brilliant, and ironical speaker, and it may be said that few Royal Commissions on burning problems of the day are complete without her. The President of the Paris Lyceum Club, the Duchesse d'Uzès, bears not only one of the greatest names in France, but is as interested in politics as Lady Frances. Frenchwomen of rank are more behind the Purdah than their English contemporaries, but it is well known that the Duchesse d'Uzès sacrificed a fortune in the time of General Boulanger to bring back the Orleans dynasty. Like Hindu ladies of high caste, the influence of these more cloistered women is extremely powerful. Just now the International Lyceum Clubs are holding a conference in Paris, at which delegates from all the allied clubs are assembled. All the sections of literature, music, art, science, and philanthropic work are meeting to debate, and questions affecting translations, musical copyright, and such things are being discussed. The club-house in the Rue Penthievre is extremely spacious and beautiful, but the Parisian members have not the advantage of a

Normandy, the Abbaye de St. Wandrille, Mme. Maeterlinck has staged the most original production of "Macbeth" that has ever been attempted, she herself playing Lady Macbeth with singular distinction.

is nothing "ladylike" about the work of either of these two artists. The statues and fountains of the sculptor-sister are in public places, for all to criticise; while Countess Helena Gleichen has recently had a "one man" show of her fresh and virile paintings at the Goupil Gallery. Her special taste, it is obvious, is thoroughly English, and her presentments of joyous, writhing hounds with flashing tails, of huntsmen in their shouting, scarlet coats, have the open-air gladness of the "shires." Cattle, dogs, and horses, and behind them all the green peace of England—these are the subjects from which this accomplished artist knows how to extract their essential charm for all Britons.



WIFE OF THE FAMOUS DRAMATIST, AND AUTHOR OF A PLAY ACCEPTED AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE: MRS. J. T. GREIN.

Photograph by Thomson.

NOVELIST AND PLAYWRIGHT: MRS. ERNEST HORLICK, WHOSE PLAY, "AN INDIAN SUMMER," WAS PRODUCED ON JUNE 11 AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Photograph by Lallie Charles.

Mrs. J. T. Grein, the lucky dramatist who sent in a play to Sir George Alexander under the pseudonym of "Michael Orme" and heard the very next day that it was accepted for early production at the St. James's Theatre, has had an almost unique experience for a playwright. In spite of

some striking pieces by women which have won success lately, there is a certain mistrust of the feminine dramatist in managerial offices. Though women are highly emotional, and rather prone to emphasise the dramatic side of real life, they are not usually supposed to have the skill to get these things over the footlights. Mrs. Grein's play will be awaited with great interest, the more so as the lady is the wife of one of our most accomplished dramatic critics, Mr. J. T. Grein, an ardent champion of Ibsen and all his works.

In sport and exploration, women seem to be actually out-doing their husbands and brothers in skill



WELL KNOWN AS A SPEAKER ON PROBLEMS OF THE DAY: LADY FRANCES BALFOUR, SISTER OF MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR.

Photograph by Macnaghten.



PRESIDENT OF THE PARIS LYCEUM CLUB AND BEARER OF ONE OF THE GREATEST NAMES IN FRANCE: THE DUCHESS D'UZÈS.

Photograph by Otto.

big dining-room giving on to a verdant park. Their *salle-de-dîner* is a built-out structure without architectural features. The London Lyceum Club still leads the way with members, the numbers here being about 2500, while Berlin comes next in size.

One of the most interesting personalities of our time, Mme. Maurice Maeterlinck, is coming over to London to play *Mélanide* in her husband's masterpiece at a *matinée* which is being given on June 25 towards the funds of the Institut Français at Marble Arch House. As Mile. Georgette Leblanc, she had won her spurs as an actress in Brussels before her marriage to the author of "Le Trésor des Humbles," and there is no doubt that she has had an enormous influence on the work of the great Flemish writer. There are critics who complain that he has, since his marriage, lost some of his special idiosyncrasies, that his symbolism is disappearing, and that he has definitely emerged out of that strange, uncanny twilight, so full of agonising thrills and disquieting omens, which seemed the only atmosphere for his peculiar genius. Mme. Maeterlinck herself writes with penetration and subtlety, and she is one of the most convinced Feminists in France. At their château in

THE ACCOMPLISHED WIFE OF THE GREAT BELGIAN POET: MME. MAURICE MAETERLINCK, WHO IS SHORTLY TO VISIT ENGLAND TO PLAY *MÉLANIDE* AT A MATINÉE ON JUNE 25.

Photograph by Hoppi.



A ROYAL ANIMAL-PAINTER: COUNTESS HELENA GLEICHEN, WHOSE PAINTINGS WERE RECENTLY EXHIBITED AT THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

Photograph by Readey.

The Countesses Walda and Helena Gleichen refute the supposition that royalty and its connections, when it attempts the Arts, must necessarily fall into the category of the polite but feeble amateur. There

the Trans-Siberian Railway to Krasnoyarsk, on the Yenesei, where she intends to push up the river by steamer and spend a year in the region, making studies in anthropology.

BRITAIN'S UNEXPECTED VICTORY: INTERNATIONAL POLO TEAMS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS



NO. 1 OF THE AMERICAN TEAM: MR. RENÉ LA MONTAGNE.



BACK OF THE AMERICAN TEAM: MR. LAWRENCE WATERBURY



THE BRITISH TEAM (LEFT TO RIGHT): CAPTAIN VIVIAN LOCKETT (BACK); CAPTAIN F. W. BARRETT (NO. 3); CAPTAIN : CAPTAIN LESLIE CHEAPE (NO. 2); AND CAPTAIN H. A. TOMKINSON (NO. 1).



NO. 3 OF THE AMERICAN TEAM: MR. DEVEREUX MILBURN.



NO. 2 OF THE AMERICAN TEAM: MR. J. M. WATERBURY.

To the astonishment of a great many, the delight of British and the chagrin of American polo enthusiasts, the British Polo Team won the first of the International matches against the United States, on June 13. Portraits of the members of the teams are given above. The result of the game, played at Meadow Brook, was England : 2½ goals; America : 3 goals. It was thought not only that the British team would

be beaten, but that the pony-power of the Americans would contribute very much towards this result. In point of fact, the English ponies, as a body, proved better than their rivals. Immediately after the game, it was suggested that there might be drastic alterations in the *personnel* of the team wearing the American colours on the following Tuesday.



QUEERING AT BURNERS (RESPASING ON THEIR GROUND, STUDENTS OF SCHOOL (16th CENTURY))

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RECEIVING THE SIGNS OF HIS DEGREE.



LEARNING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN A CHURCH OF A CATHEDRAL: STUDENTS IN SCHOOL (13th CENTURY)

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

WIND-BAGS AND MATRIMONY.

THE "mere male," under the spell of love, is commonly supposed to be not quite himself! And this is peculiarly the case of the birds. At this time they not only assume quite unwonted attitudes when in the presence of the object of their desire, but in not a few species the most astonishing acrobatic feats are performed, such as almost beggar description. One of the most remarkable illustrations of this fact is furnished by that most interesting bird, the great bustard, which, a generation or so ago, roamed over our fen-lands. But "the march of Civilisation" has, alas! trodden it under foot. Even in its sedate moments it is a handsome bird: the back being of a lively ochre, barred with black, while the neck and under-parts are of a delicate dove colour. The only ornament of the male is formed by a tuft of long feathers extending backwards on each side of the head. When in amorous mood these have a rôle of their own, and a by no means inconspicuous one. But the "display," as it is called, of the great bustard is a very ceremonious affair, and before it is complete certain complicated preliminaries have to be gone through.

The first stage in the proceedings is to inflate a most wonderful wind-bag, which runs down the front of the neck, just under the skin. How this is done no man can say, but the necessary air is somehow drawn through a slit-like aperture opening just under the tongue. As the process of inflation proceeds, the head is drawn down till it rests between the shoulders, the beak pressing down on to its strange air cushion. Meanwhile the feather-tufts are raised upwards and thrown forwards, to stand like a palisade on each side of the beak, as in the accompanying illustration, taken at the Zoological Gardens by my friend Mr. Seth Smith.

While this is going on, the tail-coverts are raised upwards till it lies upon the back, where it is held down by means of the tips of the wing-feathers. This brings into view a billowy mass of white feathers, formed by the under tail-coverts. As the quill-feathers are brought into play to hold down the tail, the long, barred "scapulars" and the pure white secondaries are, in some mysterious way, spread out into a sort of shield, covering each side of the body.

By the time these complex

movements are completed a transformation has been effected which is almost indescribable. All likeness to the bird of a few minutes ago has vanished; what remains is a bewildering shimmer of feathers, from which proceeds a series of low, guttural sounds like "Oak-oak-oak" slowly uttered

As these sounds are uttered, this feathered contortionist stands directly in front of his mate, evidently endeavouring to excite her admiration, and her consent to his suit.



THE WHOLE SHAPE TRANSFORMED. PARTLY BY THE INFLATION OF THE NECK WITH AIR, PARTLY BY "JUGGLING" WITH THE WINGS AND TAIL: THE "DISPLAY" OF THE GREAT BUSTARD. Photograph by Seth-Smith.

No other member of the bustard tribe has quite so remarkable a display. But the great Australian bustard makes a good second. With this species the tail is also drawn forwards over the back, and the neck is inflated; but by a very different means, for it is the gullet and "crop" which are filled with air. At such times the crop forms a great pendulous bag, hanging down far below the line of the breast, and swaying with the bird's every movement. The head, however, instead of being drawn down on to the back is thrust up high in air, the neck forming a sort of post to which, as it were, it is affixed! In this strange posture the bird struts about with a mincing gait before his commonly passive, and generally apparently indifferent, mate. At last, however, his pertinacity is rewarded.

Among birds wind-bags are by no means rare devices for captivating coy mates. In some species these aids to conjugation are bare of feathers and brilliantly coloured, as in the case of the strange frigate bird of the Tropics. Herein the air-vessel forms a great crimson pouch, which when fully inflated, rivals the rest of the body in size. Unlike the bustards the frigate birds do their "courting," so to speak, in public, and it is, moreover, a competitive affair. A number of males, all intent on securing mates, will foregather on the bough of a tree overhanging the sea, and there engage in friendly rivalry; each apparently striving to exceed his neighbour in the size of his pouch. So soon as a female puts in an appearance the whole crowd of swains starts an awful din, beaks are set clattering like castanets, and at the same time a sort of song or chant is sung, which sounds like "Wow-wow-wow-wow-wow." Then one after the other takes wing, slowly deflating the pouch in mid-air; the object of the flight being to overtake the females, who affect either fear or contempt for this strange demonstration in their honour!

The adjunct storks are other performers on brilliantly coloured wind-bags, though but little is known of the details of their love-making.

W. P. PYCRAFT.



CALLED "LANGLEY'S FOLLY" AND LOOKED UPON AS VALUELESS WHEN IT WAS BUILT; BUT MADE TO FLY AFTER ELEVEN YEARS' NEGLECT: THE ORIGINAL FLYING-MACHINE OF PROFESSOR SAMUEL F. LANGLEY—THE FIRST MAN-CARRYING AEROPLANE WITH AN INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

For the first time in its history, the flying-machine invented by Professor Samuel F. Langley, long called "Langley's Folly," was made to fly the other day, at Hammond's Port, New York, piloted by Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss. It was the original machine (not a copy of it); with some broken ribs replaced and the wings resurfaced, but with the original motor—the first gasoline engine ever used for a man-carrying aeroplane—all of the original framework, and most of the original wiring. Not only did this "failure" of years ago rise from the water with the weight its inventor designed it to carry, but it lifted an additional 340 lb. in the form of floats and other fittings, attached to it to facilitate its launching into the air from the water. In the trials of eleven years ago, it was launched by a catapult on top of a house-boat. In both instances, it was wrecked through the failure of this apparatus. Whether or no the machine would fly has been a disputed question for a decade.

RICHARD STRAUSS'S FIRST BALLET PROPER: "LA LÉGENDE DE JOSEPH."

PHOTOGRAPH BY SAUL KRANSBURG.



IN A DRESS OF BREECHES, HOSE, AND GOWN DESIGNED BY LÉON BAKST: MME. MARIE KOUSNETZOFF AS POTIPHAR'S WIFE, AT DRURY LANE.

It is arranged that Dr. Richard Strauss's "La Légende de Joseph," the composer's first ballet proper, shall be presented in England for the first time on Tuesday next, June 23 at Drury Lane. The old Biblical tale is placed in the sixteenth century, in the manner, as it were, of Paolo Veronese.

ART, MUSIC

& THE DRAMA.



The Symphonic Fantasia



BERLIOZ



FAUST

MUSIC.

IT may be doubted whether the Russians have mounted any opera that gives more scope to all concerned than Borodin's "Prince Igor." The masters of music who were responsible for the Russian renaissance were determined to keep the dramatic side of their work dominant; they resolved deliberately to make music as good as they were able, but to keep it in its proper place. In accordance with this sound principle, Borodin's score, admirably conducted by M. Leon Steinberg, illustrates the story, catches and portrays every one of the varying stage emotions, heightens the drama, and never interferes with it. The studies in pure orchestral cleverness that have nothing to do with the stage seem to find no place in the scores of the Russians. For sheer beauty, the stage pictures of "Prince Igor" would be hard to beat. The prologue, with its glimpse of Poulitve's citadel and soldiery, is a wonderful conception; so, too, is the camp of the Tartars, where the Polovtsian dances are given by the light of torches and camp fires. The costumes are no less striking than the scenery, and the types of mediæval Russian and Tartar are as fascinating as the costumes.

While the whole opera is too long for an English opera-house, we are left regretting not the length, but the English convention. Cuts and rearrangement have become imperative, and some of the lyrical side of the music has been deliberately sacrificed; but what remains of "Prince Igor" is enough to leave it one of the most remarkable works yet seen in this country. In the name-part M. Paul Andreev sings the best lyrical music in the opera; Mme. Kousnetzoff, as his wife, makes the most of a very sympathetic rôle. MM. Charonov and Nicholas Andreev, as two roguish Goudok players, supply a note of genuine comedy that else were missing; while Chaliapine in a double rôle, first

as a profligate Viceroi and then as a scheming Tarter Khan, justifies the extraordinary enthusiasm that his presence has evoked. Whatever his voice may have been in his prime, it is still a marvel of flexibility and beauty; while his acting would have placed him at the head of the dramatic profession if he had never learned to sing a note. It is not always

been cut out, greatly to the composer's annoyance, and transferred to the woodwind section of the orchestra; but there is so much to admire in the ballet that it seems ungrateful to cavil at an omission that was doubtless inevitable. "Daphnis and Chloe," as a pure idyll among productions that savour a little strongly of lust and bloodshed, is a joy; so, too, are the acting and the dancing of Karsavina as Chloe, while the Daphnis of M. Fokine seems to make happiness a living thing and to give reality to a myth.

M. Fokine and Mmes. Karsavina and Schollar should draw the town to "Papillons," the sketch founded on Schumann's familiar music. The story is of the slightest. At the close of the Carnival Pierrot brings a lighted candle to attract a beautiful butterfly, and she flirts with him in butterfly fashion until the clock strikes six and her parents take her away, leaving her lover disconsolate. There is a very lovely colour-scheme.

At Covent Garden there has been an admirable revival of "Louise," with M. Aquistapace and Mme. Bérét as the parents, Mme. Edvina in the name-part, M. Franz as Julien, and Signor Polacco conducting. M. Octave Dua as the "noctambule" made a great impression, and the revival was worthy the best traditions of the house. Among the revivals now in process of rehearsal at our national opera house are Verdi's "Falstaff"—perhaps his finest opera—and Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and "Nozze di Figaro." Caruso has been in superb voice, and has been singing frequently. It is matter for regret that his engagement for the present season will soon come to an end. Mme. Muzio has increased her fast-growing reputation by her singing and acting as Desdemona in "Otello."



MAURICE RAVEL'S "DAPHNIS ET CHLOE," AT DRURY LANE:
M. MIKAIL FOKINE AS DAPHNIS.
Photograph by Saul Bransburg.

easy to praise a performance whole-heartedly without any mental reservation, but "Prince Igor" is a masterpiece to which praise seems but a poor tribute. The English visitor to Drury Lane finds himself in a new and wonderful world of which he will not readily tire.

"Daphnis and Chloe,"

M. Maurice Ravel's remarkable ballet, was the chief novelty last week, when M. de Dieghilew's company shared the honours of Drury Lane with the opera singers. The story is too familiar to need mention; it is set upon the stage with a fine taste and a perfect sense of the Greek tradition. The grouping, the posing, and the dances are a delight to the eye; and the music is the work of a man who unites technical skill of the highest order with an exquisite imagination and a daring fancy. There is a suggestion that the ballet was moulded to the music rather than that the music was written to a rigid scenario, and one notes the difference of method between M. Ravel and Balakirev, whose "Thamar" preceded "Daphnis and Chloe," and M. Rimsky-Korsakoff, whose "Scheherazade" followed it. M. Ravel's unaccompanied chorus between the first and second tableaux has



MAURICE RAVEL'S "DAPHNIS ET CHLOE," AT DRURY LANE
M. ADOLF BOLM AS DARKON
Photograph by Saul Bransburg



RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF'S "LE COQ D'OR," AT DRURY LANE: MME. THAMAR
KARSAVINA AS THE QUEEN OF CHEMAKHA.
Photograph by Saul Bransburg.



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ART NOTES.

THOUGH Mr. Watts-Dunton probably leaves a house well stocked with treasures, his adventure with dealers, who were far from plain, shortly after Swinburne's death did something to diminish his collection. Swinburne's manuscripts were the chief object of the visit of the traders in disguise, but they spent lavishly and secured Rossetti relics as well as manuscripts. According to a version recounted at The Pines, they came as Americans and in a carriage and pair, and displayed an extraordinary devotion to the genius of Swinburne and hardly less to Mr. Watts-Dunton's, along with a profusion of bank-notes. They had come, they said (without betraying the purer accents of the West End) from Philadelphia as pilgrims to the literary shrines of Putney. There is no real reason why private buyers from a distance should be more generously received than dealers from round the corner, but it is quite certain that things were carried away that day in the genteel carriage that would never have been handed over to a van-man.

Swinburne, with flaming hair, a throat as full as Proserpine's in another canvas, and no shoulders, was long since appropriated by a great collector. The separation can hardly be regretted: though Mr. Watts-Dunton and his friend were comfortably coupled in the numerous photographs of later years, there is no way of matching Rossetti's two poets. The sleek, mild, and dull portrait of the man whom Rossetti called "the most original sonnet-writer of his time" is so obviously a friendly effort, and so manifestly lacking in interest, that one is led to look twice at its maker's written praises of his sitter. Is that "most original sonnet-writer living" merely a courteous evasion of the real question?

and all over the walls are the drawings that have helped to make the art and the people of the 'sixties famous. But The Pines is no place for them. The spirit of Rossetti, certainly, is not captured in such an interior; and the cramped aspect of the house in Putney is an inappropriate sequel to the ample measures of "Atalanta in Calydon."



AT CAMBRIDGE TO OPEN THE NEW SCHOOL OF PHYSIOLOGY: PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT (X) WEARING THE ROBES OF A DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Prince Arthur of Connaught visited Cambridge on the 9th and opened the new School of Physiology which has been built by the munificence of the Drapers' Company. He also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Our photograph shows him in the procession leaving the Senate House, followed by Lord Esher and Dr. Butler.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]

"Pandora," "Reverie," and the portrait of Watts-Dunton himself were among the more important of the Rossetti pictures housed at The Pines. The portrait of

and bushes, is the copy, once in Rossetti's Chelsea garden, of the Vatican Venus. In one of the rooms is the famous old lacquer portico, once Dante Gabriel's pride;



BUILT TO HOLD 5000 PEOPLE AND TO BE PULLED DOWN AFTER A FORTNIGHT'S USE: THE SALVATION ARMY'S "CONGRESS OF NATIONS" HALL IN THE STRAND.

The great Salvation Army Congress, attended by some 2100 delegates from abroad, representing most of the races of the earth, opened in London on the 11th and will hold its last demonstration in the Albert Hall on the 26th. The temporary building in the Strand at the foot of Kingsway holds 5000 people, and here most of the business of the Congress has been conducted. The picturesque costumes of the Overseas delegates have attracted much interest. It will be recalled that over 100 Salvationists on their way to the Congress lost their lives in the "Empress of Ireland" disaster.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

The Pines, once shorn of its contents, will relapse into the most ordinary of dwellings. Let no man, nor committee, seek to turn it into a museum, for everything it holds would look better in other surroundings. In the garden, made into a wilderness by the cunning of suburban photographers, but in reality a narrow prison of grass and ferns

The friendship of the "partners in the Pines" is sufficiently commemorated in verse and prose. A monument of bricks and mortar and glass cases is unnecessary. The *Athenaeum* speaks of Mr. Watts-Dunton as "the last of the great Victorians"—a phrase to be expected whenever an elderly artist or author of distinction dies—and for the sanity and generosity of his critical appreciations he may deserve the title of greatness. But his place is not among the immortals—or so thought Whistler. At a dinner party some years ago there was a discussion as to the constitution of a British Academy of Letters. Each guest, after a table fashion of the moment, proposed a member. "Swinburne," said a confident voice. Whistler hemmed and hawed, as if objecting. "Yes, Swinburne," he confessed at last, "must be admitted. But shut the door quickly lest Watts-Dunton gets in too." E. M.

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Dewar's

LADIES' PAGE.

ASCOT gowns, the fine flower of the season's modes, have turned out to be very beautiful. There is a striking contrast between a large number of the models submitted to our choice some weeks ago, when the new styles were first offered, and the really graceful fashions that are being actually worn. The purposeless excrescences of fabric and loss of all grace in line apparent in the early models, and in too many fashion artists' drawings even up to now, have been quietly ignored by ladies, and if seen at all, stamp the wearer as not *bon ton*.

The great feature of the lovely fête gowns prepared for Ascot were the exquisite charm of the materials. Dainty white embroidered muslins and crêpes; taffetas in delicate plain tints, or shot in two, or even three, rich and harmonious tones; satins of a wonderfully soft and pliable variety, these often partly draped with diaphanous materials, sometimes in the form of tunics, sometimes as flouncings, and again in long folded lines of drapery, were one and all materials of great beauty. More *voyant* fabrics were employed generally with discretion, small portions only of gay stripes and vivid brochés introduced to add a note of bright colour, but not in excess. The combination of white muslin or white lace with rich colour in broché or in shot silk was quite frequent, and effective.

There is remarkably little difference between many of the fête and race gowns of the hour and evening dresses. True, the evening frock is usually sleeveless, while the day dress boasts a sleeve, often, indeed, one that reaches to the wrist. But the throat is cut open in so deep a V shape and the materials employed are so transparent in many an outdoor gown that it is quite what would have been thought fit only for evening demi-toilette in "vester year." Some of the Ascot gowns, especially one in "shadow" black lace over flesh-pink chiffon, looked curiously *intime* for the open air. Quite new, however, were several others that show how designers of costume have reverted suddenly to the very different modes that prevailed in the "eighties" of last century; a long-waisted corsage, fitting to the natural lines of the figure, but deliberately wrinkled, or rather, rucked, low over the hips and up to the bust line. One such in shot pink and pale gold taffetas was particularly striking; the skirt was of the same material arranged in three flounces, each edged with narrow iridescent bead passementerie. There was another of the same *genre*, equally smart, in pale yellow taffetas embroidered all over with green berries about the size of a gooseberry; the swathed and rucked tight-fitting corsage was prolonged into what used to be called a polonaise, the tunic portion widening a little to about the knee; and under that was a very narrow skirt of soft white muslin. In each case these gowns (the productions of two different leading dressmakers) had long, tight sleeves, and opened but slightly at the throat, where high collars, in one case of embroidered muslin, in the other of the taffetas itself, stood out behind the head.



ONE OF THE PRIZES FOR GUESTS AT THE MIDNIGHT BALL: A HANDSOME SEAL MUSQUASH COAT, VALUED AT THIRTY GUINEAS, PRESENTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FUR STORE, REGENT STREET. The Midnight Ball is to be held at the Savoy Hotel, on the 25th, in aid of the Nation's Institute for the Blind. The total value of the gifts promised now amounts to over £3000.

Quite a contrast were dresses that had a large *pouff* at the back of the skirt, almost suggesting a revival of the bustle; or in some cases a huge bow was placed there, as if holding up the puffed tunic. A fashion hailing direct from Paris was a skirt of glaring though narrow red and white stripes in the new (or strictly speaking, old) material, gaberdine, with a tunic of lace, laid over white satin, looking rather incongruous, especially so as a scarf of the stripes was carried up across the lace vest, to the shoulder. Again, some knife-pleated skirts put in an appearance. These sometimes overhung, down to about the ankles, those foolish narrow and tight underskirts that are like a mere wisp round the feet; but as a rule the skirts, though very narrow, were made quite sufficiently wide for comfort and convenience. The vagaries of the high slit skirt have certainly subsided.

But the feature of this year's fashions is undoubtedly the renaissance of the cape. Everybody who looks really smart and up to date is sure to be provided with some sort of cape. Their materials and their shapes are very various. There are smart capes that scarcely reach the waist in front (though invariably longer than that at the back), and there are others that nearly touch the ground; some are long at the sides with a short fitted vest of another material; some are held across the figure only by straps of plaid silk or scarves of chiffon, like the golf capes worn a few years ago. As to the material of which the capes themselves are made, it ranges from fine face cloth to the richest of brocades; black satin with a white satin or rich chené silk lining is, perhaps, most worn. But frequently, lining exceedingly smart race-wraps, one saw a rich coloured chené silk, or an embroidered crêpe, or pleated chiffon of some colour to harmonise with the costume.

As a rule, the cape has a collar and revers of the material of the lining; an outstanding Medici or a square-cut Tudor shape in white satin, for example, is a great improvement to a black satin cape. The Spanish cape is another popular shape; this is put on to a yoke in full folds, and is designed to be worn either falling loose and open in front, or with one end of the right side of the mantle flung over the left shoulder; this yoke is usually in some way made decorative. In one charming mantle of green and gold shot taffetas the yoke was of gold lace. Plaid silk also proved popular for trimmings and cross-over front bands. There was a wonderful variety, in short, ranging from white cloth to dainty embroidered chiffon. One can choose one's style; only "everybody" had some sort of cape for Ascot.

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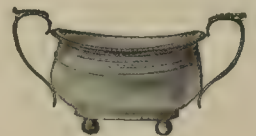


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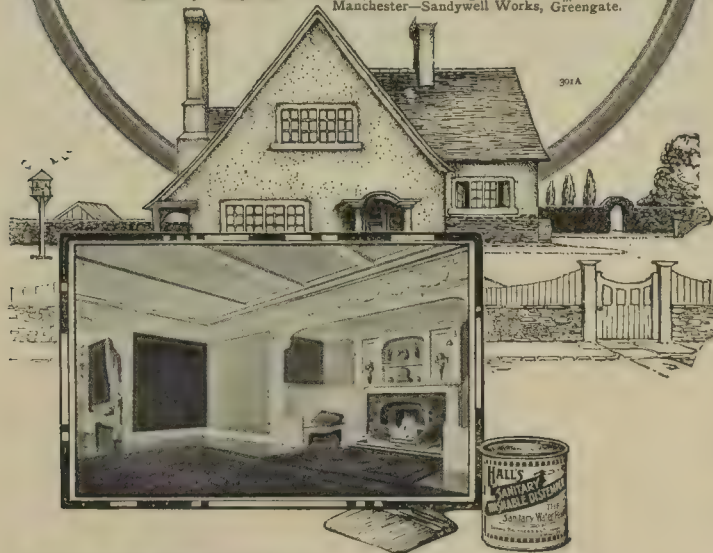
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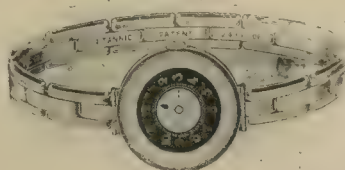
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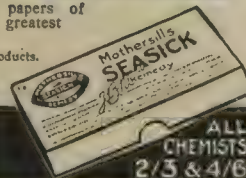
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sample for you. Ask for it.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated April 24, 1913) of Mr. ROBERT ENGLISH, of 21, Portman Square, W., and Scatwall, Ross-shire, who died on April 1, is proved by Robert Ernest English, son, and George O. Borwick, the value of the estate amounting to £345,247. The testator gives £500, the furniture and domestic effects, and during widowhood, £5000 a year, or an annuity of £1800 should she again marry, to his wife; and legacies to servants. The residue is to be divided into fourteen parts, three of which he gives to each of his sons Robert, Ernest, and Cecil Rowe, and two each to his daughters Dorothy Mary, Margaret Alice, Grace, and Bessie.

The will of Mr. HENRY JOSEPH SAUNDERS TORY, of Damory Court, Blandford, who died on March 30, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £62,767. The testator gives £500 and the use for life of his residence, to his wife; the Knowle Park and Knowle Rock Farms to his wife for life and then for his daughters; farms and lands at Melcombe Bingham to his son Edward John, charged with the payment of £5000 to his son Percy Cave; other farms and lands at Anderson and Bloxworth, and the advowson of the living of Winterbourne Anderson to his son Robert Newton, he paying £5000 to his son Clement Edward; and the residue to his children.

The will (dated Jan. 15, 1914) of Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON, of 16, Woodborough Road, Putney, who died on March 18, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £76,146 12s. 4d. Subject to a legacy of £200 to an executor, all the property is to be divided into sixteen parts, four of which he leaves in trust for his son John, and twelve in trust for his four daughters Amy Elizabeth, Cecil Mary, Irene, and Marjorie.

The will of Mr. ALFRED LOUIS ISENBERG, of 39, Cadogan Place, who died on April 22, is proved by the widow and Alfred Wills, the value of the property being £64,782.



THE PRINCELY SERVICE: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE PLAYING IN MIXED DOUBLES AT LAWN-TENNIS AT BADEN-BADEN.

The testator gives £1000 to his wife; a conditional £600 per annum to his daughter Dorothy; £500 to Frederick A. Doidge; £100 to Maurice C. Bird; an annuity of £35 to Dorette Kleeberg; and the residue in trust for his wife for life, and then for his only child or children.

The will of Miss ALICE BERKELEY, of 7, Wilton Crescent, S.W., who died on April 9, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £46,343. She gives £1000 each to Charles A. E. Fitzroy and Edward H. Fitzroy; £500 each to the daughters of her cousins Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lord Alfred

Fitzroy, and General Lord William Seymour; £2000 to Malvina Charlotte Somerset; £2000 to General Fiennes Colville; £3000 to Sir Evan MacGregor, he paying one guinea a week for the support of her old servant Joseph Johnson; £500 each to the Bishop of London's Fund and the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund; £400 to the sick and poor fund of St. Peter's, Eaton Square; £600 to the Bishop of Stepney for the sick and poor fund of any two East End parishes; and on the death of her sister, £6000 to the Earl of Berkeley, Commander Hastings C. Berkeley, and Ernest J. L. Berkeley. The residue goes to her sister Georgina Louisa Atherley.

The will (dated Nov. 4, 1908) of SIR HUBERT VON HERKOMER, R.A., of Lulu-laud, Bushey, Herts, who died on March 31, is proved by Dame Margaret von Herkomer, widow, and Ernest Charles Morgan, the value of the property being £41,319 7s., so far as can at present be ascertained. He gives £1000 each to his children Siegfried Hubert, Lorenz Hans, and Elsa Anna Iole; and the residue to his wife.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1886) of MR. WILLIAM OTTO ADOLPH JULIUS DANCKWERTS, of 2, Brechin Place, S.W., is proved by Mrs. Mary Caroline Danckwerts, the widow, the value of the property being £22,605 15s. 7d., the whole of which he leaves to his wife absolutely.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Francis Freeman, High Street, Brentwood, Essex	£92,139
Mr. Ernst Georg Wolfgang, Queen's Road, Forest Hill	£60,947
Mr. Herbert Stock Bower, White House, Hoylake, Chester	£55,998



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In design, the Manchester Cup is based on the Standing Cup in possession of the Co-operation of King's Lynn, usually called King John's Cup. The stem resembles a slender Gothic pillar. This fine trophy, in solid gold, resting on a plinth of onyx, was made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, W.



THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE HOLIDAY-MAKING AT BADEN-BADEN: LEAVING THE HOTEL MESSINER IN HIS CAR FOR THE TENNIS-COURTS IN THE LITHTENTHALER ALLEE.

The German Crown Prince, accompanied by Count von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff, and sixteen Generals, spent a holiday recently at Baden Baden, the delightful health resort in the Black Forest. The Prince is a keen lawn-tennis player. —[Photos by Charpentier.]

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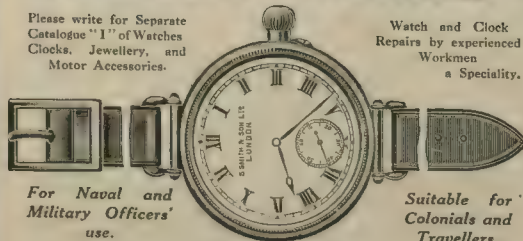
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Dear Sirs,
About two years ago I bought a Man's Silver Wrist Watch of you, one that the works screw into the case. I believe it cost £3 10 0 and am enclosing you a cheque for that amount, so that you may send me a duplicate, as one of my boys wants a watch, and mine has turned out so very good.

Yours truly,
W. A. BRITTON.

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Dear Sirs,
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You are welcome to make any use of my letter you think fit. The watch I refer to has had a lot of rough work on horseback abroad, sea-fishing in England, and is as good as ever.

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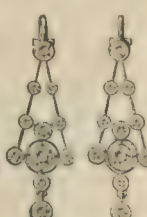
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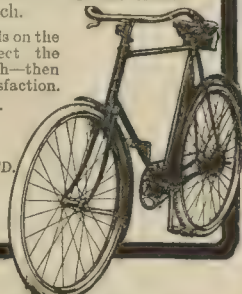
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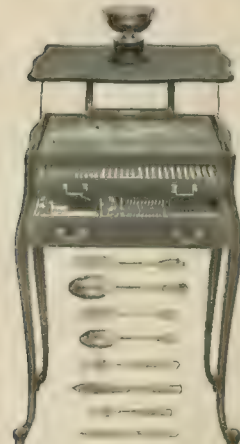
GREEN.

COLLECTED POEMS OF NORMAN GALE.

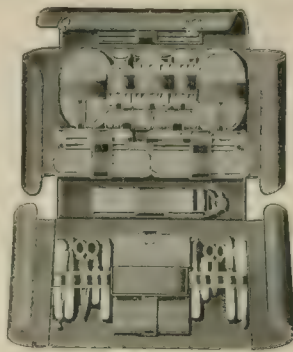
THERE was a time, some twenty years ago, when Mr. Norman Gale "warbled his native woodnotes wild" in many a magazine, and gathered them into several slender volumes which had much vogue. Then came days when poetry suffered eclipse, and Melpomene was fain to hide her diminished head. Happily, those days are over now, and interest in poetry has re-awakened. Mr. Norman Gale's "Collected Poems" (Macmillan) contain the pick of his previous volumes—"A Country Muse," "Orchard Songs," "Song in September," and "A Book of Quatrains." The selection from the first-named book, he states, has been revised, while that from "Orchard Songs" is "greatly revised." In these days of intellectual posing and fantastic freaks of fashion in art, it is very refreshing to turn to the work of a poet so sane and wholesome and unaffected as that of Mr. Gale.

He is no casual maker of occasional verse on any subject that happens to crop up: he has a definite note—the note of country life—to which he is ever constant, and this gives his collected volume cohesion and unity. When a poet thus makes a particular sphere of existence his own special province, his place in literature becomes more definite. It was certainly time that he collected his work, and the book will be welcome to many lovers of the country and its unsophisticated pleasures. His verse has something of Herrick, something of Wordsworth, something of Theocritus—the whole suffused with the spirit of a modern English countryman, and a local touch inspired by the poet's native, or favourite, Warwickshire. He is especially a lover of birds, and sings with poignancy the tragedies of the caged wild bird prisoned in a tiny cage in a London slum. He has, too, many charming love-poems of a pastoral kind, in sentiment less artificial than such poems often are; and several fine character-sketches in verse of rural types, such as the country parson and the aged peasant, and descriptions of village events, such as a church service and a funeral. Mournful poems, however, are few, and the poet's prevailing note is one of joy and contentment, touched with natural piety. His philosophy is, perhaps, best expressed in two such pieces as "Morning in the Orchard" and "A Cottage Monarchy."

Give me my daily home-made bread,
A wife's dear bosom for my head;
A flagon bubbling from the well,
The wood for church, the fitch for bell.



A GIFT FOR A GUEST AT THE MIDNIGHT BALL: A CHIPPENDALE TABLE CABINET OF PLATE. The cabinet, which is valued at £52 10s., is given by Messrs. Elkington and Co., Ltd., of 20-22, Regent Street, W.



A GIFT FOR A GUEST AT THE MIDNIGHT BALL: A MAN'S FOLDING DRESSING-CASE, FOR MOTOR-CAR USE.

The case, which is fitted in sterling silver and is valued at £18 10s. is given by Mr. J. C. Vickery, of 179-183, Regent Street, W. The Midnight Ball is to take place at the Savoy Hotel on the 25th in Aid of the National Institute for the Blind. The total value of gifts promised under "The Sketch" scheme amounts to over £3000.



A GIFT FOR A GUEST AT THE MIDNIGHT BALL: A LADY'S DRESSING-BAG.

The dressing-bag, which is valued at £52 10s., is given by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, W.

These lines contain the elements of Mr. Gale's philosophy: they recall, with a sense of contrast, Omar's verse about "A loaf of bread, a jug of wine, and thou Beside me, singing in the wilderness." There is more homeliness, and more happiness, in the English singer. He is, as might be expected, a hater of war, but his analogy is surely at fault when he writes—

What a lesson is the forest
For a brotherhood of life!
What a green rebuke for nations
Ever ready for the strife!

In spite of Dr. Watts, birds do not in their little nests agree, and a naturalist will observe that the forest is full of creatures that prey one upon another. Mr. Gale is on surer ground in his quatrain—

The Saviour came. With trembling lips
He counted Europe's battle-ships.
"Yet millions lack their daily bread.
So much for Calvary!" He said.

Visitors to the Isle of Wight will be glad to hear of further reductions of train fares in the island. Last year the Isle of Wight Central Railway reduced their fares to the uniform basis over England—a penny per mile, and now the Isle of Wight Railway Company has agreed to the same basis. Third-class tickets at a penny a mile are now issued by any train every day between all stations in the island, plus the pier tolls at Ryde Pier stations.

Sir Hugh Lane, instead of shaking the dust of Dublin from his shoes, is doing excellent work in the city that has rejected half his schemes for its advantage (writes our Art critic). He has turned from the building of picture-palaces in the air to such details as the wall-papers in the National Gallery of Ireland. Shortly before the Gallery came into his keeping, it suffered from the disastrous fashion which has also set its garish mark on Trafalgar Square; and though he did not care to mark his advent to authority by immediately dragging down the heavily embossed and varnished papers newly hung on the walls, he has been able to treat them with washes of dull colour. In one room a background of black is wholly successful. How welcome would be the closing of our own National Gallery until such time as Militants are at rest if Sir Charles Holroyd would in the interval admit the black-and-white washers!



A GIFT FOR A GUEST AT THE MIDNIGHT BALL: A GRAMOPHONE OF THE MOST MODERN TYPE.

The gramophone, which is valued at £30, is presented by the Gramophone Company, of 21, City Road, E.C.

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"THE LOW ROAD, BY THE BONNIE BANKS OF LOCH LOMOND": THE SHORES OF THE LAKE AT ARDUL.



ON PARADE AT EDINBURGH CASTLE: THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.



THE PICTURESQUE STRAIT BETWEEN BUTE AND ARGYLL: TIGHNABRUACH, ON THE KYLES OF BUTE.

Three Photos, by the Photochrom Co.



AN ANCIENT STRONGHOLD NEAR WHICH MONTROSE DEFEATED HIS RIVAL, ARGYLL, IN 1645: THE RUINS OF INVERLOCHY CASTLE, NEAR FORT WILLIAM, INVERNESS-SHIRE.

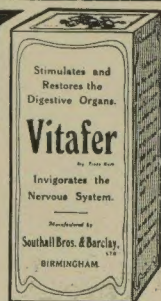
Above are depicted a few choice scenes of this charming land with its lovely lochs, where Nature's wonderful beauty meets the eye everywhere, filling our hearts with romance. Truly a land for the idealist.

A tourist ticket from King's Cross to Edinburgh, available for 6 months, costs 52½ third class; a 17-day excursion ticket, 38/-; a conducted tour to Edinburgh for one week, £4 18 0, which amount includes return rail fare from King's Cross Station, hotel accommodation, and four days' excursions; and for an extension to Fort William for 7 days, including hotel accommodation and 4 days' rail and steamer excursions, it costs a further £5 1 0.

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TEST CALOX FREE

A personal test will make you a regular user more surely than all else. Sample and book free. Calox sells ordinarily in non-wasting boxes at 1/1½. The Calox Tooth Brush enables you to reach and clean every part of the teeth, 1/-, sold everywhere.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., 75, Farringdon Rd., London.

**Owes his Splendid Health to Mellin's Food.**

The eleven months old son of Mrs. W. Neill (Edinburgh) offers one more striking illustration of the benefits of Mellin's Food.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world can be cited to the same effect

Mellin's Food builds up strong, healthy bodies and sound constitutions.

**Mellin's Food**

A sample bottle of Mellin's Food, sufficient to prove its value, together with an 80-page book for mothers, "The Care of Infants," sent free on request. Mention paper and address Sample Department, MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Beautifying Effects of OXYGEN ON YOUR SKIN

A WONDERFUL TOILET DISCOVERY.



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The latest discovery aims at restoring beauty of skin and complexion by the application of oxygen in a novel and handy form. Oxygen is the vital part of the air around us, and its presence in larger quantities at the seaside and in the country is really what drives away the pallor from our cheeks when we leave town for what the doctor calls a change of air.

Now it has long been sought to secure these benefits for the complexion within one's own home, and in a unique preparation called Ven-Yusa they are given in a realistic fashion.

Gentle friction over the face, neck, or arms, is sufficient to liberate the pure oxygen with which Ven-Yusa is so heavily charged, and which is then enabled to exert its well-known beautifying and clarifying properties on the tissues. Blemishes, blotches, rashes, irritation, and other annoying disfigurements disappear as if by magic, and the skin and complexion assume a beautiful clearness and freshness which is the characteristic result of their oxygen bath.

The vitalising oxygen in Ven-Yusa is introduced in a novel and peculiarly skilful manner, and it is supplemented by other refined substances that are famous for their soothing and general beautifying effect on the human skin.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Tourist Trophy Race.

Well, the race for the Tourist Trophy is over and done with. In one respect the prophets have come home, for a Sunbeam car won it, and thus achieved yet another triumph to add to the already long list of racing successes which stands to the credit of this famous car. Whereon both Sunbeam's and the British industry at large are to be congratulated for having preserved unbroken the series of British triumphs associated with racing in the Isle of Man. For it is a curious fact that, although the Continent has always sent of its best to compete in these island races, a foreign car has yet to win one of them. All through the Tourist Trophy and "Four-inch" series, although the foreigner has more than once come very near to scoring, the British-built car has invariably been first past the post. But if we can congratulate ourselves on a British victory in this Tourist Trophy race of 1914, it has been an even narrower thing for us than any of the races in past years, and I think it would be doing less than simple justice were I not to record that the real honours of the race rest with a foreign team. The Minervas, thanks to the speed of the surviving Sunbeam and the wonderful driving of Mr. K. Lee Guinness, were not able to secure the premier award, nor did they succeed any better in the competition for the classic "Henry Edmunds"

trophy, which was awarded for the best aggregate times made in the climb up Snaefell on the sixteen circuits, which again was secured by the speed of the Sunbeam. All else of honour they captured, however, for they were the only team of three cars to complete the whole distance of six-hundred miles, and in completing the course, they achieved to second, third and fifth places. When we come to examine the records of the race, their performance is seen to have been a truly wonderful one. Twenty-two cars started on the first day of the race, representing ten different makes, of which six were British and the remaining four divided between Belgium, Germany and France. At the end of the first day's racing, thirteen cars were left in, of which but six survived to see the finish of the race, and of these three were Minervas! The others were a Sunbeam—the winner—a Straker-Squire, and the solitary French representative in the race, and the smallest withal, the D. F. P.

Apart from the exceeding merit of the performance, the success of the Minerva is the more interesting by reason of the fact that these cars were the only sleeve-valve engined vehicles in the race, the type employed being the Knight, with its two reciprocating sleeves. This is the first time that this engine has done anything in the way of participation in a long-distance road-race. As a matter of fact, even many of those who swear by the sleeve-valve motor for ordinary, every-day use, had little faith in its capabilities as a racing engine. All doubts of the kind must have been set at rest by its phenomenal success in the Island, and I imagine that even the most out-and-out apostle of the poppet-valve will now allow that there is at least something in the alternative system.

The Value of the Race.

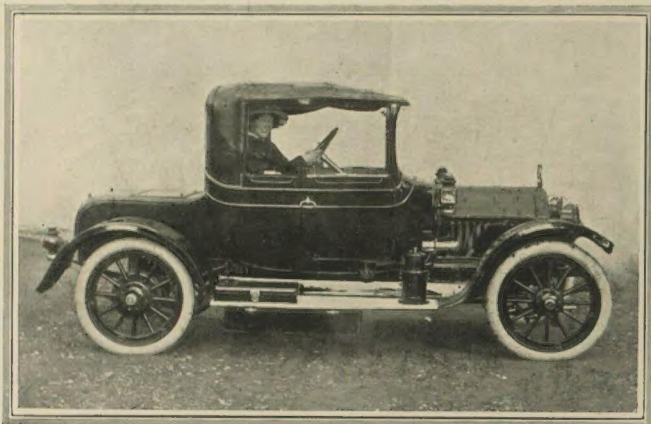
It has been very much the fashion of late years to decry racing, on the ground that we have learned all that was to be learned from it. As the constant reader of this column will have gathered, I am by no means of that way of thinking. On the contrary, I have always held that racing is of the utmost value to the cause of progress in design. This is, I submit, amply borne out in the results of this latest event. Let us see briefly what happened. As I have already noted, twenty-two cars started on the first day. Nine of these fell out at one time or another



Photo. Brunell.

A TRIUMPH FOR A "TRIUMPH": A SCARBOROUGH MOTOR-CYCLIST CLIMBING ROSEDALE HILL.

The photograph shows Mr. Clay, of Scarborough, successfully climbing Rosedale Hill, one of the stiff Yorkshire gradients, at the first attempt on his Triumph motor-cycle. He is seen coming over one of the numerous gullies or "steps."



IN HER BEDFORD COUPÉ OF A NEW TYPE, FITTED WITH TRIPLEX SAFETY GLASS: THE HON. MRS. RODERICK DOUGLAS AT THE WHEEL.

The above is the first coupé to be made in which the hood can be fully extended with the intermediate pillars entirely out of sight, thus giving an uninterrupted side view. The body-work was invented and built by Mr. Conway Jenkins, of 175, Piccadilly.

before the completion of the first three hundred miles. At the time of writing I have not available a record of the exact causes that led to the retirement of each car, but I do know that only one, Lisle's Star, fell out through what may be described as an accident of the road. He skidded badly at Ballaugh and collided with a wall, which so damaged his car that he had to retire. The other eight fell out from mechanical causes. Then, of the thirteen starters on Thursday, six dropped out, and all of them for mechanical reasons. Only one case is open to doubt—that of Hancock's Vauxhall—though as, according to his own account of the accident, he seems to think his front axle twisted, it is fair to ascribe his failure to mechanical causes. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that of sixteen failures to stand up for six hundred miles of racing, no fewer than fifteen were due to mechanical defects. Before going farther, it will be as well to emphasise the fact that every one of the cars that fell out is, so far as concerns the standard touring product of the works responsible for it, an excellent car, and one that no one could possibly go wrong in buying. And yet their racers failed!

(Continued overleaf.)

The Wine of England

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It is most strongly recommended by the Medical Profession as a preventive and cure. All brands can be obtained through your own Wine Merchant, Licensed Grocer, Stores, etc., but for those who do not know which brand would suit them best, we offer to send a sample case containing 2 dozen pints assorted, case and bottles included, and carriage paid for 12/-.

Write for a free copy of our beautifully coloured (28-page) booklet, "PURE CYDER IN HEALTH AND SICKNESS," which shows the many benefits which can be derived from drinking pure cyder. Messrs. H. WHITEWAY & Co., Ltd., Pomona House, Albert Embankment, S.W., or The Orchards, Whimpey, Devon. To avoid the many concoctions the Law permits to be sold as Cyder,

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Continued.

Now, it might be argued that racing throws extraordinary stresses on the car engaged, stresses that it could not possibly be subjected to in ordinary usage, and that, therefore, failure is excusable, even if it is not actually to be expected. The answer to that is contained in the performance of the Minerva team, all three of which finished, and with but thirteen minutes between the leader and the last of his team-mates. That at least demonstrates that failure need not be expected, that it is not necessary, and that it is scarcely excusable. Of course, this sounds a little severe on the majority, but I do not think it is going too far so long as it is understood that it is merely necessary to put it thus in order to point the ultimate argument. What seems to me to emerge is this: if the Minerva people know enough of design, metallurgy, and construction to be able to turn out a team of three cars able to put up such a performance as we have just witnessed, they must have learned the lessons of past racing experience rather better than their rivals in this race for the Tourist Trophy. True, there is always present the element of luck in these events, but I am afraid that cannot be taken into account when we come to assess the value of what we have seen. It may be that the bad luck which visited certain competitors in the race still pursues them in the process of deducing the lessons, but that cannot be helped.

Where it Will Help.

In spite of the disappointments of the race, I imagine that every maker of every car that took part, whether it failed or not, has some cause to feel pleased that he entered, inasmuch as it has taught him much that will aid in the future production of his standard vehicles. All these racing cars are, if I may be allowed the term, creatures of almost ultra-refinement as viewed from the standpoint of current practice. They embody much that is on its trial, and that, if it succeeds, will find a place in the touring car of to-morrow. If it fails, then it will be still further refined until it is absolutely right, for it must not be inferred that because certain things are, as I have put it, on their trial there is anything of the experimental about them. There is a wide dissimilarity in automobile practice between trial and experiment, and no constructor would invite trouble by experimenting with cars that have to carry the honour of the mark in so important an event as a Tourist Trophy race.

W. WHITTALL.

Canon Allen Edwards, Vicar of All Saints', South Lambeth, is arranging, as in previous years, to take large numbers of South London children for a day's outing to the seaside and the country: 2000 are going to Herne Bay on July 22 and 1000 to Ashstead Woods the week before. Any help our readers can give Canon Edwards will be highly appreciated and bestowed in a good cause. "It is a big work," he writes. "The railway bill alone last year was £197, and the caterers', £128: but it was worth it all to give a whole day's uninterrupted sea-breezes and enjoyment to 3000 young people who would not otherwise have had them."

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

J P WILDE (Macclesfield).—We regret we cannot answer by post. As published, the problem could not be solved: the White Pawn at Q Kt 2nd should have appeared on Q B 2nd. Your suggested solution is then quite right. The error was notified at the time.

W H TAYLOR (Westcliff-on-Sea).—Amended diagram to hand.

E J W (Stockport).—It is out of print, and you would have much difficulty in getting a copy.

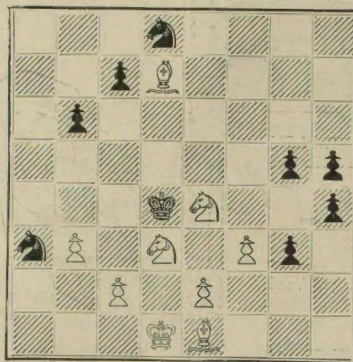
MADAM J (Worcester).—We fear you must try again. If you look carefully, you will see there is no mate after Black moves x. Kt to B 2nd.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3651 received from J Samuels (Brooklyn); of No. 3652 from Henry A Seller (Denver), J Samuels, J B Camara, J Isaacson (Liverpool), and R B Cooke (Madison, U.S.A.); of No. 3653 from Jacob Verrall (Rodmell), John Isaacson, and R J Lonsdale (New Brighton); of No. 3654 from James Gamble (Lorne, Co. Down), E W Thomas (Aberystwyth), W Dittolff Jassens (Apeldoorn), R J Lonsdale, Colonel Godfrey, L Schlu (Vienna), W C D Smith (Northampton), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), Norman S H Kidson (Woking), F J Overton (Sutton Coldfield), H F Deakin (Fleetwood), Arthur Perry (Dublin), and E P Stephenson (Llandudno).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3655 received from A H Arthur (Bath), R Worters (Canterbury), J Fowler, James Gamble (Lorne), H Maxwell Prideaux, J Green (Boulogne), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), J Smart, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), H Grasset Baldwin, and W H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea).

PROBLEM No. 3657.—By JEFERY JENNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3654.—By A. M. SPARKE.

WHITE

1. Q to Q R 7th
2. Q R or Kt mates accordingly.

BLACK

Any move.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Game played in the International Tournament at St. Petersburg, between Messrs. CAPABLANCA and BERNSTEIN.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	17. B takes Kt P	R P takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Kt takes Kt P	Q to Q sq
3. P to B 4th	P to K 3rd	19. Kt to Q 6 (ch)	K to B sq
4. Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	20. R takes P	Kt to Kt 3rd
5. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	21. B to R 4th	Q to Q 2nd
6. P to K 3rd	P to B 3rd	22. Kt takes B	
7. B to Q 3rd	P takes P		
8. B takes B P	P to Q Kt 4th		
9. B to Q 3rd	P to Q R 3rd		

Black has now made four Pawn moves in succession with but little service to his development. He should have Castled before this, and brought his Queen's Bishop into play. His opponent is not one to whom time like this can be given with impunity.

10. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
11. P takes P	Kt to Kt 5th
12. B to K B 4th	B to B 4th
13. Castles	Q to B 2nd
14. R to B sq	P to B 3rd

Regaining his Pawn, but at too heavy a cost. His pieces nowhere support each other; whilst White's are getting ready for the wonderful combination that follows.

15. B to Kt 3rd	P takes P
16. P to Kt 4th	B to R 2nd

Black may well be excused for failing to fathom the depths of the attack to which he is now exposed; otherwise, B takes P might have been risked.

22. Q takes R
23. Q to Q 8th (ch) Q to K sq
24. B to K 7th (ch) K to B 2nd
25. Kt to Q 6 (ch) K to Kt 3rd
26. Kt to R 4 (ch) K to R 4th
27. Kt takes Q
28. Kt takes P (ch) K to R 3rd
29. Kt (Kt 7th) to
B 5th (ch) K to R 4th
30. P to K R 3rd

If now Kt to R 3rd mate follows, while the piece is lost wherever else it goes.

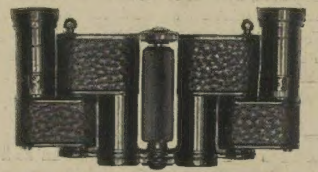
31. P takes Kt (ch) K takes P
32. B takes R R takes B
33. P to Kt 3rd

White has thus regained his sacrificed pieces, is three Pawns to the good, and has a clearly won position. A more Morphy-like victory has not been seen in modern play.

Black resigns.

The Four-Leaved Shamrock Easter Problem Tourney resulted as follows: 1. A. M. Sparke; 2. J. S. Armstrong; 3. G. W. Chandler. A large number of well-known composers entered, but, strange to say, many of the best came to grief with second solutions.

The Folding Minim pair of binoculars, manufactured by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, of 38, Holborn Viaduct, 45, Cornhill, and 122, Regent Street, folds flat, and can be carried easily in the pocket. It measures 5½ inches long by 3 inches wide and 1 inch thick. It is useful both for theatres and for open-air purposes.



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Claxton Ear-Cap

prevents the hair tangling during sleep and causes

the child to breathe through the nose instead of the mouth, which is so common a cause of chest and throat troubles. The Claxton Ear-Cap is made in twenty-one sizes. Make no mistake. You must get the Claxton Ear-Cap. Cheap and nasty imitations are no good. In ordering, send measurements round head just above ears, and also over head, from lobe to lobe of ears. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, or ear-cap exchanged. Forward remittance for 4/- to I. L. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W., or the leading stores can obtain them for you.

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Is your blood pure and your skin healthy? Or are you constipated, headachy, and out-of-sorts? If so, get Fraser's Tablets. Clear away boils and blotches, cure rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, and regulate the system. Pleasant to take, and children like them. Of all chemists, 1/4d. or post free 1/- from Fraser's Tablets, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W.

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You should get Antexema to-day

Antexema conquers every skin illness, from the rashes and chafing of young children to the worst cases of obstinate eczema of men and women. However severe the trouble, Antexema may be depended on to effect a thorough cure. Scalp troubles, rashes of every description, bad legs, rough hands, face spots, blackheads, and all other sore, irritated, pimply, blotchy conditions of the skin quickly yield to Antexema. W.B., of Leven, near Hull, writes: "Antexema has done me more good than anything

else, and I shall always recommend it. It was recommended to me by a famous doctor at —, Dr. —, S.S.K., of Singapore, writes: "Antexema is a marvellous preparation for such a serious disease as eczema and after using it I am a new man."

Antexema is not an ointment, but is a beautifully compounded liquid cream, and is invisible on the skin. It is economical, for one small bottle is generally sufficient for a complete cure. Finally, Antexema is not a quack nostrum, but a physician's remedy of acknowledged therapeutic value and every bottle is prepared from his prescription in our own laboratory.

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